

Verbeek, N. A. M.

1966

Alaska

Catalog: #143 – 158

Journal

Census Plot Data

Species Accounts

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Verbeek, N. A. M.

1966

Alaska

Catalog: #143 - 158

1767a+b

Catalogue-1

Alaska, Barrow Area.

✓ 143. Alopex lagopus . 22 June 1966

Alaska, W. shore of Ikroavik, 5 Mi. E. of Barrow
skull, pick up

✓ 144. Phalaropus larvatus . sex? 22 June 1966

Alaska, footprint lake, 3 Mi. S.E. of Barrow

wt 54.5 g., skin in winter plumage; legs black-gray, bill
yellow at base.

skin saved.

✓ 145. Calidris alba . sex? Unknown. 12 July 1966

Alaska, Barrow, 3 Mi. S.E. of ARN.

wt 6.75 g., sex? ; taken from nest 12 July 1966 at 17:00. There
were 3 young in the nest, and one pipping egg. 15% live young
out, one in MIZ, one in land de Benedictis for J. A. H. H. H. H.
Young hatched between 10:15 July 11 and 17:00 July 12. This young
killed at 18:00.

✓ 146. Arenaria interpres . cf. Young 13 July 1966

Alaska, Barrow, 3 Mi. S.E. of ARN.

wt 1.25 ; Ovary 2x1 ; 1 day old, found dead in nest

✓ 147. Calidris canutus . cf. Unknown 13 July 1966

Alaska, Barrow, 3 Mi. S.E. of ARN.

wt 13.5, testis 2x.5 R 1x.5, 1-2 eggs in nest, taken on 13 July 1966.

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Continued

148 Melospiza of Stercorarius parasiticus 18 July 1966
Alaska, Barrow

✓ 149 Calidris bairdii ♂ young 19 July 1966
Alaska, Barrow. One of three downy young. 2 days old.
Yolk sack present. Nest mate of 149, 151
7 g, testes 1.1 x 0.5

✓ 150 Calidris bairdii ♀ young 19 July 1966
Alaska, Barrow. One of three downy young. 2 days old.
Yolk sack still present. Nest mate of 149, 151
wt 6.5 g.

✓ 151 Calidris bairdii ♀ young 19 July 1966
Alaska, Barrow. One of three downy young. 2 days old.
Yolk sack still present. Nest mate of 149, 150.
wt 6 g.

152 Calidris bairdii 4 Embryos 20 July 1966
Alaska, Barrow. Embryos up to 20 days old, taken from the egg.
Two of the eggs were pipped. Eggs collected 2 days after
parents were shot. Unpipped eggs weighed 7.9 & 8.1 g. Pipped
eggs weighed 8.4 & 8.2 g.

Alaska, Meade River

✓ 153 Limnodromus griseus ♂ young 20 July 1966
Meade River, 60 Mi. S of Barrow.

catalogue 3

Triska, Cape Thompson.

wt 1050 g., max. 14 mm. lens fat Precipitate present.

5. 88.172, testis $L 5 \times 3$, $R 3 \times 2$

chrom. Deserted. Egg incubated 14 days. Nest first found 14 Aug.

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A.M. Verbeek
1966

Journal 1

Point Barrow, Alaska

June 3

Snow buntings are displaying around the buildings. I also saw a flock of ± 50 Glaucous Gulls just on the edge of the camp. Apparently they stick around all summer and do not seem to breed, although 95% of them are adult birds. Among the gulls I saw some 10-12 Ruddy Turnstones.

After lunch Steve Maclean and I went in a Weasel out into the tundra east of camp to check the progress of snow melt. The top of the ridge running along the marsh was emerging from underneath the snow. The vegetation, mainly lichen and grasses was quite dead. On the exposed patches I saw my first highland longspurs and there were also 2-3 pairs of Red-backed Sandpipers, the first of the season. One male went repeatedly thru his fight display, a strange gurgling sound which comes in two phrases, one at a lower pitch than the other.

While we climbed back to the Weasel a single Pomarine Jaeger flew over, and continued due \pm NE. The whole day long I have seen large flocks of King Eiders, flying rapidly close over land and the frozen sea. Steve picked one up, a male, last night. The bird apparently flew against a telephone wire. This seems to happen more often.

June 4.

It was cloudy and gloomy in the morning but towards noon the sky began to break and in the afternoon it was a beautiful warm day. Steve figured it could have been the warmest day on record.

Barnard March 1902

NAM Verbeek
1966

1
Journal 2

In the afternoon Steve and I went out to check the ridges around the station. We saw the same number of Redbacks (about 10 birds (70⁺)) as yesterday. The exposed areas had dissolved a little, but the Redbacks did not respond. It looked like there were more hayland longspurs than yesterday and females were actively digging, flying as well as displaying themselves.

King Eiders we saw few of. There were two flocks flying north and two flocks flying south. One of the latter consisted of two females and about 25 males. When we saw a string of 9 males flying south. Apparently these males are finished with the breeding season and are heading south again. (?)

While on the tundra I noticed the first catkins of a willow, about 1 1/2 cm above the ground. The germafrost was only 5 cm under the surface. These catkins were probably exposed of snow some four days ago, which shows the fantastic response to the summer heat.

At 23:00 I saw a ^{Sanderling} ~~Semipalmated~~ Sandpiper along the beach feeding on the sand dunes. There were also three Ruddy Turnstones there. We saw no Golden Plovers today. Yesterday we saw two males on two separate occasions. One of them went into the low-wing-beat flight display which goes accompanied by ^a single repeated call.

June 5

Got up at 07:00 and had breakfast with John Dawson. The rest of the camp was still very much asleep after last night's chin-dig in Barrow. We spent the morning

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1966

Cleaning out the lab. Since we had not signed out a snow-cat we did not go out into the field today. I made a couple of small hiking trips around the camp.

Behind our camp I noticed the remains of a whale on which the Glaucous gulls are feeding. We have had the same species of birds as yesterday and in about equal numbers. Saw a flight of old squaws (6) this evening.

The weather was good today. Sunny in the morning with a fringe of fog developing around the noon hour all around us in the afternoon. At present 22:30 the fog is still present.

I noted today that the front feet of the big male wolf in the pen can be folded back, the jaw that is, so that the toes ~~back~~ touch the heels. I never saw this on a domestic dog. It may be the result of having been raised in a cage or possibly it is the result of some dietary difference.

June 6.

We are completely fogged in today and there is a cold E. wind. At 09:00 we left for the field. At first to Beach ridge where we heard the first Semipalmated Sandpipers. Then we crossed back and forth across Central Marsh to Pitelka's Flats and from there with a wide swing south-west went to Voth slough where we shot three Red backs.

The sandpipers appeared to have moved in during the last 24 hours. Baird's, Semipals and Red-backs were all displaying on the wing, producing their typical variations of a frog like call.

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1966

Journal 4

Although the pattern of snow melt, starting at first on the exposed ridges, frost hummocks and polygons is the same as in the alpine tundra, there is already one striking difference in the abundance of species. In the alpine you are dealing with three passerine species - larks, pipit and rosy plover, whom are represented here by the linnets and the longspurs. In addition we saw five species of shorebird on the exposed places. It will be interesting to see how they are going to divide the area and ~~how they are~~ what preferences they will show as to breeding sites. We found two nest scrapes. Apparently this is part of the pre-nesting behavior. They will make several of these test scrapes before the first eggs are laid.

Between 16:30 and 17:45 Steve and I went to Beach Ridge to get some data on feeding. The shore birds were almost absent in contrast to this morning. It was very cold with a stiff breeze from the east. We saw a pair of Baird's and a single Red back.

Saw the first green leaves of a Potentilla today amidst a cluster of last years dead leaves.

7 June

Went out into the field between 8:15 and 11:00. In the Drum area (DA) there were a pair of Redbacks and a pair of Baird Sandpipers. I then continued to Beach Ridge where I saw one pair of Bairds and a pair of Red backs as well as two pair of longspurs.

The Red backs and Bairds often fed in the same places, rather close together and I could not see any difference between their

M Verbeek
1966

feeding habits. It seems to me Bairds walks over snow more than Redbacks do.

After lunch, while Pitelka went to Mead River to see Paul, Steve and I went by weasel to Voth Slough and Lake Eater area to get some more feeding data. There was an invasion of Redbacks - a flock of 17 and some separate pairs, all together about 30 birds on the exposed areas at Voth Slough near where it enters the lake. These birds have recently moved in - within last day and were moving about - a loose flock. Within the flock there was some chasing. It may be that these were birds that have been here a few days. At Lake Eater I again noticed a flock of about 12 Redbacks flying around. There were also several pairs feeding. When disturbed by me the birds would fly off and they were then often joined by others and after some searching back and forth they would settle again. There was one single Baird Sandpiper. No other shorebirds around. Longspurs were as dense as yesterday and they were very quiet.

After supper the three of us went out to the Voth area where Pitelka & Maclean took some core samples. I got 3 more feeding observations. The movement of more Redbacks into the area continued thru the day. There was a flock of some 40 birds. I also saw a pair of Semipals and a Pectoral flew over.

We had the same cold E wind as yesterday and there was thus little snow melt to-day.

M Verbeek
1966

3 June

I would not be a fine day today. The fog is so thick. 09:00 and from there on we had slow down all day. The wind was strong from the NE.

This morning I went out to the Beach Bridge - saw two Redbacks and a Serrapal there. More Potentilla coming out. From there I went S.W. to the South end of Honey Bucket lake. There is a large shallow meadow, with standing water and mountains of "loam" like substance. I found a pair of Rectoral Sandpipers there and a pair of Serrapals. On the way home I saw a pair of Serrapals standing in the meadow. I got home at 12:45.

In the afternoon Pitka went to his trap lot so I went along and while he checked his traps I went to the south and then moved eastward along Wohlshlag through large areas had spruce in there and there were quite a few sandpipers. Found Redbacks. Also saw Pintail and a Pomarine Jaeger there. Pitka came to get me and together we went to his trap area where he had noticed an Orange-b. warbler. It was a male long and we saw it again. It seemed out to be a female of last season. Her stomach contained many spiders, sticks and a beetle.

On our way home we saw a Red fox running across the road. We stopped in our wheel to see it. The end of the Central Marsh were to sit down exhausted on the shore. In preparation to have a deer - the deer, and five other deer in 11:45 we did not investigate more closely. The fox had a beautiful light and a thin white tail.

M Verbeek
1966

Journal 7

9 June

It was a misty morning and a solid overcast for the rest of the day. The wind kept blowing from the east, as it has for the past three days. After breakfast I went for clean cloth and then at about 08:30 set out for a hike along the Winigan Trail to where it hits the ^{Beach} ~~West~~ Bridge. There were only two Red-backs along this trail and one Semipal. Beach Bridge only produced two birds and 3 pair of longspurs.

The weather is so poor that the birds are mainly occupied with feeding. I saw no displays of sandpipers like I saw a few days ago when the sun was shining. Pikelka shot a Semipal hawk which had 4 ruptured plumes indicating in some birds are laying.

From Beach Bridge I went cross country to the South East end of Honey Bucket and proceeded along the east side slowly going back to camp. There were some Golden Plover here, as well as some Turnstones and a Sanderling. This shoreline has extensive areas of a turf like soil - without grass cover. Turnstones seem to like it for I also saw them on the S.W side of the lake yesterday on the same sort of substrate.

In the afternoon, toward 15:00 we went out to Foot Print Lake where Pikelka and Steve shot some Red backs and longspurs. I collected some more feeding data.

I am beginning to wonder, if this weather keeps up, where the birds are finding their food. There are only so many bare patches and a good many, especially the small ones, must have been trampled over pretty well.

Then I wonder to what extent some species are forced to feed in places where they would normally not feed if given a better choice.

AM J. J. J. J. J.
1906

The Golden Plover and the Red-back are upland birds, and they fit well into the present picture, since the first places to open up are the upland summations, such as ridges, and polygons. The Semipal seems to prefer more moist conditions, yet at times I find them fleeing - "dry" places, where they seem to be out of place, at least ~~so~~ it seems to me.

60-1-1111

A M Verbeek
1966

hills observed in the morning. I then from the
 low country to the Beach Ridge and walked around
 central marsh in evening. There were few birds
 except for long spurs. On the whole length of the Beach
 Ridge I saw a few *Phalaropus* 2 *Phalaropus* 1 *Phalaropus*
 Plover, and some other birds. The birds were very
 North and west of the ridge. The birds were very
 abundant. The birds were very abundant. The birds
 were very abundant. The birds were very abundant.

13-June

100

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \right) = - \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{d\rho}{dt}$

AM 10:00
open.

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17 June

Stayed inside during the morning.

In the afternoon
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A M Verwek
1966

Journal to

NE - is at the trough of sand dunes, which

4, is I thought them as a King's robe.

[illegible]

12/1/66

207 me

Verreux
1966

22 June

N. Verbeek
1966

collected. Besides these above mentioned three birds we saw about
two pair of Golden Plovers. Also Glaucous-winged Gull, at
least two, than four more; Sabine Gull at least two, and
two red-bellied Loons. I saw a few more birds at Barrow.

Prepared one skin in the evening. NATH 144.

23 June.

The weather was very good today. In the morning I went to the
beach and saw a few birds. I saw a few more birds at Barrow.

In the morning I took off to the Dunn Area. In the
wind I found two Band Sandpiper nests. Because I walked into
the wind, the birds were caught from behind as they too faced
the wind. Each had two eggs, which confirms the fact that
they are now laying. The birds were very nervous and I saw
them fly away when I approached. I saw a few more birds at Barrow.

In the afternoon I went to the beach and saw a few birds. I saw a few more birds at Barrow.

University
1966

24 June

AM Verbeek
1966

Journal 24

Got up late and then, after breakfast, I walked out to the Drum Area in an effort to locate waterfowl. Did not find any, however. Saw 5 male petrels behind AACS and there was also a male prairie warbler there. Got back at 10:15, ready to go on the proposed trip to the five peninsulas; but found the trip had been cancelled. I then left for the Britton Area and the Village Bridge. There were quite a few birds around but they all seemed occupied with water work and other activities. I again saw the Semipalmated Plover, this time near the FAA station in company of two Turnstones, 2 Barns, 3 Semipals, 2 Golden Plovers and a pair of Red knots. The Village Bridge formed a good observation point there. I went as far as the hummocks near the crossing of Both Slough and saw a Curlew Sandpiper there. The bird was also seen by Steve and Tom who happened to come back along the road - the weasel.

27 June

The weather turned out to be fine today with plenty of sunshine and little wind.

In the morning I went with Tom to Tray line III A, III B and started walking from there S to Both Creek where I worked at the polygons. Did not see the White-rump which I saw there earlier. Continued on the other side of the creek and crossed it again on route to Gas line Bridge. Saw a pair of Turnstones around the Both Creek Area. From the W end of Gas line Area I walked to the mouth of Both Slough, where I found a male Plover near the shore. A few other birds were also seen.

Journal 25

Common bird. There were few semipals and Bairds around and I saw and heard no Pectorals. From the mouth of Jethu lagoon I walked along the lake and did not see the Sanderling pair around the hive-Plot. Finally ended up at the AACS where I found an other Baird & Red-back nest.

In the after-noon I went to the N. end of the Drum Area where I found an other Baird nest and where I took some pictures of the Sanderling on her nest. I then cut across the meadow between AACS & Micro Met. where I saw an other Sanderling and a ♂ Pectoral (booming). Finally ended up between Beach Ridge & Imikpuk lake.

28 June.

A very poor rainy day. Stayed in all morning and after-noon.

After supper I went to the field S.E. of Imikpuk and the Beach Ridge. There were 3 Golden Plovers (2 ♂, 1 ♀), Pectorals, Semipals and Bairds & Redbacks. All birds were rather quiet except for the commotion created by my walking thru the area.

29 June.

Nice warm morning with little wind. No parka needed. Toward noon some fog. Sunshine in the after-noon and more wind.

Went out with Petikka to his census plot. Walked E.ward into Holmes Morass for about 400 m. and then S ward more or less parallel with the plot. There was quite a bit of singing going on. Heard Pectorals hoot, Dowitchers yodel, there were some Redbacks; two pair of Golden Plover, Phalarope, a ♂ White-Rumped at CRREL. Found a Mustela nixosa skull between CRREL and the CRREL

AM Verbeek
1966

Journal 26

dawn. There were two pair of Turnstones about 750 m south of Pitelka's plot. On my way back to the weasel we picked up one Phalarope nest and two Golden Plovers nests, all with 4 eggs. This morning was the first day I noticed flying weevils, Lucerne Bumble bees - I was stung twice by Mosquito's. In the afternoon I saw Snow-bunting, behaving as if they were hawking insects among a pile of drums.

In the afternoon I again walked the Drum Area, where I found 3 more Baird nests. Bairds are either easy to find or they are our most common nesting shore bird this year. On our arrival Semipals were much more common. There are more Semipals on the Drum Area than I can account for in the way of nests. Semipal males tend to be more watchful and this combined with the fact that the birds are small allows the female to walk off the nest without being noticed.

Collected Rhammus pygmaeus and Potentilla emarginata today.

30 June

Misty morning till about 11:00, then clear with periods of fog starting at 14:00. Mild day.

Circled Pitelka's plot in the morning from 08:30 to 11:45. Noteworthy were the numerous small, dark, flying insects, possibly weevils. Found a few small, dark, flying insects, possibly weevils. Found a few small, dark, flying insects, possibly weevils. Found a few small, dark, flying insects, possibly weevils.

In the afternoon the four of us went to the Miro. Met insect trap and from there I went further on foot straight south along North & South Meadows lake to the middle of gas line bridge. This stretch of my walk revealed one Red Back, one Steller's

H. Verbeek
1966

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Verdict
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6 July.

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1. Verlaen
1906

32

7 June.

8-1-1

Summary

During the week of 14-20 June 1966, a total of 1000 birds were observed at the study site. The majority of the birds were identified as House Sparrows, followed by Starlings and Pigeons. The birds were observed in the following order: House Sparrows, Starlings, Pigeons, and finally, a small number of other species. The birds were observed in the following order: House Sparrows, Starlings, Pigeons, and finally, a small number of other species. The birds were observed in the following order: House Sparrows, Starlings, Pigeons, and finally, a small number of other species.

9 June

Remained in the study area. The birds were observed in the following order: House Sparrows, Starlings, Pigeons, and finally, a small number of other species. The birds were observed in the following order: House Sparrows, Starlings, Pigeons, and finally, a small number of other species.

M. Verbeek
1966

Redback. Phalaropes - saw no females and the male on the
nest in Guadalupe is still on egg. The male on the
Sierra an other phalarope was on the nest. The male on the
Sierra was on the nest. The male on the Sierra was on the nest.
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10 July

Spent the day with the phalaropes. The male on the nest was very cooperative. We then went to the bird nest. The female was very cooperative and did not leave the nest. We got a lot of pictures of her too.

In the afternoon a group of 2000 bunches, Jim came. Jim Gossman, Jim Gossman, Richard, Cocheo, John Rapp, Ron. The group was very cooperative and did not leave the nest. We got a lot of pictures of her too.

in Verbein
1966

11 July.

AM Verbeek
1966

• cd jk •

12 July.

13 July.

M. Verbeek
1966

[illegible]

47 mi.

Interviewed
1966

15 July.

Went with Tom to his flat and while he sat there I
walked down Coburns Mission to the large open area. From there
and from there I saw the largest of the tribe of about 200
though back to the flat. It was about two weeks ago, June 27,
that I last saw these Indians - that time a complete transformation
has taken place. All the ice was gone as far as I could see, except
for a few floating chunks. The water was dead, deep, and
a sandy beach. I simply could not resist the temptation and
soak up the splendor of the moment and the scene, augmented
by long strings of King River.

There was little snow in the immediate vicinity. The activity was centered on a small pond on the slope leading down the hill to

Holmes Marsh. At this point I saw a Turnstone swimming, 9 Pectorals, 2 Semipalmes and 2 Redbacks also swimming. In the Marsh itself I saw no birds, except about 6 w. that were. The high ground along the lagoon had a few shore birds; one pair of Golden Plovers #3 and a pair #30. This I saw in the shoreline in the water from the buoy line marker to the mouth of the lagoon. Two Semipalmes began swimming the length of the coast and passed by (by E. and one more) flew low over the water toward Brant's Point, where the Eskimo's were waiting for them. Along wholschlag slough I found one Plover nest #1 and one Turnstone nest #2. There were a few Blackbirds, two Red Backs, two Turnstones and 4 Golden Plovers.

In the afternoon I decided to check the Golden Plover nest (#1) since it was the only one among the 15 we found so far of which we knew the age (had 3 eggs when we found it). I walked over the Drum Area, along the S. shore of Honey Bucket to the mouth of Voth Slough and from there to near the bottom of Gas Line Ridge along the gas line. Saw only one pectoral on this trip, namely at Gasline ridge. The plover eggs had hatched, with two downies in the nest and one outside (could not find the fourth); so the trip paid off. On my way down a large white bird was feeding while I was bent over looking at the flowers of Caltha palustris. I also collected Saxifraga caespitosa, Hieracifolia and punctata. Tom came to get me at Gas Line Ridge, after he finished setting two lines of traps in Central Marsh.

There were no mosquitoes today, but I saw the same canopy activity as yesterday.

Verbeek
1966

16 July

Rain in the early morning and at odd times during the day.
Periods of sunshine. Mild.

Went out with Tom to check the plot, while I went to the laboratory catching up on notes. There was a little ant activity on the plot, primarily in the form of small swarms of weevils. None of the flowers had been visited yet, and the ground was still very wet. No other insects were seen. No other insects were seen on the plot and I checked a few of the flowers, finding no insects. I have found a few more weevils.

In the afternoon I went to the stream to check the progress of the knots and to get some more feeding observations. Food is abundantly available, especially crane flies are very conspicuous. On the hummocks some of the grasses are being eaten. I saw a few crickets, a few beetles, and a few flies. I also saw a few small flies.

Some of the grasses are being eaten, particularly the ones in the troughs. There are further a variety of small diptera and some flat, jumping type of beetle, which is not a true beetle. In spite of the fact that the ground is very wet, there are no mosquitoes. They are not here, I think, because the water is too shallow and the grass is too dense. I also saw a few small flies.

Went out in the evening 10:00 to 11:00 to check on the couple of ground nests #8, at on the stream bed.

17 July

Strong cool wind and sunny with some clouds and periods of sunshine.

Made the pine very dry, and a few more of the small insects were seen. I also saw a few small flies.

1941

1941

17 July

Semipalmated sandpiper	2A
Painted sandpiper	3A
Red-waisted sandpiper	20A
Yellow sandpiper	10A
Golden Plover	1A
Black-waisted plover	2A
Red Phalarope	10A
Belted Turnstone	2A

Green Scaup	4A, F
Bayana Longspur	20A, 10A
Lesser Frigate Tanager	10A
Common Tanager	20A
Spotted Pigeon	1
Golden Plover	1

Red-tailed Tanager	2A
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I. Cabin along telephone line - 10.50 - 1.15
Snow buntings 300000, 400000
Semi-palmated sandpiper 2 A.
Barn Swallow 2 A
Long-tailed Jaeger 1000, 1000, 2000
Golden Plover 1 A
Red-backed 100000
Long-tailed Jaeger 1000

II. Highway - 10.15 - 10.45
Long-tailed Jaeger 1000
Semi-palmated sandpiper 1000
Barn Swallow 1000
Golden Plover 1 A
Long-tailed Jaeger 500
Barn Swallow 1000
Red-backed 1000
Semi-palmated sandpiper 1000
Barn Swallow 1000

III. Road - 10.50 - 11.15
Long-tailed Jaeger 1000
Semi-palmated sandpiper 1000
Barn Swallow 1000
Golden Plover 1 A
Long-tailed Jaeger 1000
Semi-palmated sandpiper 1000
Barn Swallow 1000

IV - RREL - North end of Lake Michigan 10.00 - 11.00

Lapland Longspur 1A

Snow Bunting 10

Red-throated 8

Parasitic Jaeger 9

Black-throated Green 2

Arctic Skua 2

Stellar's Jay 4

Geometrid 14A

Junco 1

V - Lake Michigan to Lake Huron 11.00 - 12.00

Black-throated 2

Black-throated Green 2

Geometrid 1

Black-throated Green 10, 14, 15

Snow Bunting 10

VI - Lake Michigan to Lake Huron 12.00 - 13.00

Snow Bunting 10

Golden Plover 5

Lapland Longspur 10, 14, 15

Parasitic Jaeger 9

Red-backed Sandpiper 1

H. Verbeek
1966.

18 July

Cool windy day with some snow showers.

In the morning I prepared my luggage for the trip to Meade River and the. I left for the field, from about 09:30 to 11:00, to check the progress of the Knot. When I got back there was a letter from Pitelka in response to my letter of 10 July (?) regarding the Baird Sandpiper situation. Steve cancelled the trip to the Meade and together we spent the rest of the day observing the Bairds. In the afternoon we watched each a nest for 3 hours continuously to see what the incubation schedule is. We collected two birds, one which Steve had watched for three hours and an other, nearly, incubating bird. In the evening we went to Wholschlag Slough to check two other nests. I watched one nest for 3 hours. We got home at 23:30. At 00:20 I went to the Drum River to check nest 1 and found an incubating bird on it. This bird was shot at 00:45 and proved to be a male.

19 July

Rain in the morning and car was stuck in mud on Meade River.

Stayed inside all morning.

In the afternoon I cancelled the trip to Meade River and then continued to check the nest Baird B. at the KKE-Dam. The bird was on it but was very poor incubator. Except for some honeycreepers, there was a bird incubating with 4 young and two golden-crowns were still incubating. The only other species seen was honey-billed peewee.

In the afternoon I also went to the Drum River and watched Baird Sandpipers for two hours.

AM Verbeek
1966

After supper again to the Drum Area, where I collected an adult David and 3 chicks. The adult was a male. Wrote notes till 23:45.

20 July.

Again Rain at day's end, no sun.

Stayed inside in the morning and prepared three down
Barred Ground pipe strikes 149 50 and 151.

In the afternoon I went to the Drum Area to check the progress of the Knot and to shoot the bird (Barren Sandpiper) of the nest. #17. The nest proved to be deserted. Went to the mouth of Voth Slough and back again. Except for a flock of Pelecanus and Golden Plovers there was very little going on.

In the evening I went into town and back on the
trains III & IV and I looked around both creek on
both sides of the creek. Saw one Flicker + winged, two
Red Backs and a Starling. Got home 21:15, wet, and ready
to hit the sack.

21 July.

in Verbeek
1966

1. a grassy swale which runs
from a rather large near. This is a slope, dropping at a
point where the water turns over a 2 m high ridge
into the slough. At present the walkway is no longer
functional, as the top of the swale has caved in and the
water moves underground. Apart from the relative thin layer
of turf, the soil is quite sandy and easily moved by water.
The sides of the slough near its beginning are caving in
so that the whole thing is filled up with large masses of turf
and arcs of dirt and sand, from which the water seeks a
way. Next spring, large amounts of melt water will clear this
out.

22 July.

Cloudy all day with plenty of rain in the afternoon.

At about noon we were told that we were going to
Lead River. Tom and I left Canyon Junction about

Journal 48

Meadow River, Alaska.

22 July.

Arrived at about 22:00. We were met by Art McKee, Jim Levitt and Roger Burnard.

The first thing I noted was the striking difference in vegetation which is lush and far more varied than at Barrow. There were many plants which reminded me of the flora of the Bear River townships in Wyoming.

Before I retired I checked the National bird-pipe nest which Frank de Benedictis had located on this census plot.

23 July.

The mosquitoes were not as bad as yesterday, when we arrived. They are at present by far the most abundant and conspicuous insect. On several occasions today we looked for insects on the ground and vegetation and except for some minute dipterans there was nothing to be seen.

In the morning, it was a cloudy day, I walked upstream along the river for about 1-2 km. The vegetation again struck me as being very rich in species, the genera of which I recognized as being similar to the alpine of the Fairbanks Mts. Along the river bluff the willows grew to heights of one meter. The river had gone down considerably since the spring break-up and now showed some sand bars and extensive sandy stretches of shore line. The eskimos of the village, fishing with nets, could be seen while I was walking. There is a considerable amount of sand dune formation.

In the afternoon I went with a small party to the village, to where the traplines are on the flood plain of the river. While we were out there I saw some...

Journal 49

May 1964



High Lake Wood
Camp.



100 ft

Journal 50

The river bluffs are most productive foristication but they have few shore birds. As you go inland the number of flowering species decreases, the ground becomes more moist and there are more shore birds. During a two hour hike Steve and I saw Golden Plover and Black-bellied Plover, Vireos and two other species of songbirds, and a few Semipalm. We saw a few more birds on the way back to the Arctic house in a marshy area down.

After lunch, Steve, Tom and I hiked to a large inland lake N. of the camp. This lake was sand and silt. Nothing was growing on it. We saw a few birds on the shore. Large numbers of "fresh water snails" were found on the shore. These were washed ashore and most of them were of the last which was a large one. The drawing is



natural size. These must be the most northern fresh water snails. The snails found on these lakes could not be seen in the south.

Sunday.

July.

Sunday. Broken clouds with occasional sunshine. After our breakfast Steve, Tom and I went upriver in the old wooden motor boat to a point about 10 miles S. of camp, where we found the boat ashore just beyond the shore land in a bay. From there we walked down the river, and saw more of the banks along the way. These banks are mostly low and covered with grass and shrubs. The river is very shallow and the water is very clear. On the way back to camp we saw a few more birds, including a few Semipalm. The river is very beautiful and the scenery is very nice.

Journal 51

25 May.

26 July

In the afternoon I walked in a large park, and I walked all along the river, a great high sandy ridge, with

Journal 54

27

Journal 56

29 July.

Along the shore I saw tracks of a fox, probably Red fox.
and quite a few Arctic ground squirrel dens. All of these were

Journal 57

Journal 58

R
I
V
E
R



1-

Water

M. Verbeek
1966

Journal 59

permafrost, which was less than a foot deep. But a Roger measured thaw depth today along a transect running river thru the lake W of camp. The depth varied from 10 cm to 100 cm. The 10 cm was in the river bank and 100 cm they found in places with a deep layer of peat.

Later in the afternoon I walked to a small river W of camp, where I also found snail shells on the beach. Saw a few Peetorals and Red-backs and one or two pairs of Golden Plover. The river is surrounded by the polygon ridges, while the plovers are found on the dry land top and dunes. Both the census team and this afternoon I saw many shorebirds. I saw 11 birds one. Caught in Peetorals. I saw many other shorebirds have wide open wings, and many young seems to be around one more.

31 July

We made our way through the polygon ridges and ended up in the creek bed that enters the Meade River ± 2 km S of camp. I took a few photographs there and we collected some plants. The vegetation in this area is very different from the vegetation in the stream valley. The vegetation in the stream valley is very different from the vegetation in the stream valley. The vegetation in the stream valley is very different from the vegetation in the stream valley.

Journal 60

M. L. L. L. L.
1966

Journal 61

unipora. Just before supper Tom and I went in boat to the rock outcrop along the shore S.E. of camp to pick up some Isopoda which Tom had caught there. We then went further upstream around the bend, but had to turn back after about 50 m because of the shallowness of the water.

The night was very hot and the rain was very heavy. The news was bad. The rain was very heavy and the water was very good as well.

2 August

I washed a whole lot of things in the morning. I was a little bit out of the water.

Around noon I left camp temporarily to take some pictures of a herd of 34 caribou, which were standing on a mountain. I walked up to them, right across the river where they were standing. Even one of the caribou would run off for a little distance. This moment was to get rid of the caribou which were visibly bothering them.

At 2:00 pm I found that the caribou were still there. But Roger and I took the boat and we went to the river. The caribou were still there. The caribou were still there. The caribou were still there.

3 August

Got up early again and found the caribou. The caribou were still there. The caribou were still there. The caribou were still there.

in Verreux
1966

Journal 62

on our way to Cape Thompson. We saw a few caribou, which gave Paul and I the chance to talk over the situation. I was very nervous and he was a bit nervous.

In the afternoon we went to the River. We saw a number of caribou and a few lakes. The present E. side of the river, which is a very fine stream, is a Boa alpigena. The river was very high at this time. It was a very good time to see a caribou. There were many caribou in the canyon. We saw many caribou. We continued along the river and the canyon till we were about halfway around the elbow and then we cut inland along the E. side of the two long lakes which were very fine. Along the biggest lake, we found a ± 3 year old bull left behind after the big hunt. The gills and fingers had peeked out the eyes and had started in at the anus. The bones around the pelvic region and the upper end of the femur were cleared of meat. The rest of the hide was untouched. This caribou, as all caribou seem to do when they are not instantly killed, walk to a lake shore to die.

Aug.

A windy, partly sunny day.

I stayed in most of the day, in vain waiting for the game which never came. What a waste of time!

I collected a few plants of Boa alpigena var. alpigena (the one that forms seeds) and B. a. var. alpigena (the one that forms small fruits instead of seeds). Apparently several of the plants to this. The plants are from the same place.

The plants are from the same place.

AM Verbeek
1966

Journal 63

whereabouts of the yearling caribou that was shot and wounded this morning.

5 Aug

Rain in the early morning and total overcast. Broken sun at 11:00 and a shine period all day from then on.

Went for a skin hike, in a half circle W of camp and saw 5 Red-backs, 2 and 4 Northern Phalaropes, 1 Black-throated Blue, acting as a line on the water, 1 Pygmy Raven and with 2 or 3 D. Winklers of Tachyph. Got some good my observations on Red-backs.

At ± 14:00 the plane came to take me to the Thompson. I had been packed and ready to go since 2 Aug, and this meant much wasted time.

1960

Journal 64

list of bird species seen at Meade River from
23 July to 5 August 1960 22 species.

Yellow-billed loon

Yellow Wagtail

Arctic loon

Keppel

Red-throated loon

White-crowned Sparrow

Pintail

Mountain Sparrow

Cis square

Wagtail

Spectacled Eider

Golden Eagle

Yellow Plover

American Golden Plover

Black-bellied Plover

Arctic Plover

Pectoral Sandpiper

Sand Sandpiper

Red-backed Sandpiper

Long-billed Plover

Emipalmated Sandpiper

Red Phalarope

Northern Phalarope

Pomarine Jaeger

Long-billed Jaeger

Glaucous Gull

Lesser Gull

Arctic Gull

Verbeek
1966

Journal 65

Cape Thompson, Alaska

5 Aug.

On the way down from Meade River to Cape Thompson we had to land in a narrow valley on a runway full of willow bushes and which was so short that we could not get off it. After 8 runs I suggested I get out and he, Jo Felder, try it by himself, and if successful he could land on the top of a nearby hill. After one final run, he barely managed to get airborne by the second. Further down the coast I went to a local store to buy coffee to a group of 4 Alth people, who were camped along the coast. We arrived at Thompson at 14:30, welcomed by Steve and Tom, who arrived yesterday. After supper, I hiked upstream along the Ogotoruk Creek, a wide stone strewn creek, with many side channels. I went as far as Trail Creek, which drains a wide valley, mainly characterized by knee deep grass tussocks. It was here where I saw the Bar-tailed Godwits. The approaches of the tributaries to Ogotoruk Creek all had thick snow banks, turned to ice, some of which must be several years old, because it probably does not melt before the new snow falls in the autumn. I got home at 23:00 followed by an interesting dinner, a midnight snack and a fantabulous shower (the first in two weeks) I turned in at 24:10.

6 Aug.

was at the store to buy some food, and then I went to the beach to look at the tide marks. The tide was in and the water was very shallow.

11 weeks
1912

Journal 66

Cape Thompson, Alaska.



Verbeek
1966

Journal 67

a strong North wind when we were in the area.

In the morning I hiked over to the first rocks along the shore - Crook's point and I tried to go on to the next point, but gave up. After observing the Thick-billed Murre over the rocks I walked on and found a few more murre some distance, where I found the first murre colony. It was about 100 m long.

In the afternoon, Sam and I and the women, the men and a few children went to the beach. The beach was a distance of about 1.5 km from the point. From there we hiked down the shore to the beach. The beach was about 100 m long. The waves needed, in a distance of about 3 km. The first 1.5 km has low sands, but from Nasorak creek on, even ridge was composed of sand. There were many murre and Black-legged Kittiwakes. There were also some Tufted and Horned Puffins, as well as Black Guillemots. The latter three are not very common, but that is probably because they are hole nesters and are thus not seen. At Crook's point I found a small colony of about 100 m long. It was about 100 m long.

On our way home we hiked by along Nasorak creek and then cross-country back to the beach. The ridge and slopes of the rather gentle slope have a lot of peat, with a lot of *Deschampsia* and *Calluna*. On our way home, the wind was strong. The wind was strong. The wind was strong.

Journal 68

Journal 69

In the evening Ben Brewer employed a long line of the
roast in the direction of the river, and some 20 or 30 miles
or more along the shore where we caught some strange
fish. Apparently the stream raised a lot of fish
and failed to recover a good percentage of them. These animals

A M Verbeek
1966

Journal 70

10 June

AM 10/20/66
1966

Journal 71

after a lunch supper

AM Verbeek
1966

Journal 72

List of bird species seen at Cape Thompson Nov.
5 (Aug to 10 August, 1966) 140 Species.

Arctic Loon

Pelagic Cormorant

Oceanic

King Eider

Spectacled Eider

Golden Eagle

Gyrfalcon

White Ptarmigan

Semipalmated Plover

Golden Plover

Kestrel

Lesser Sandpiper

Baird's Sandpiper

Dowitcher

Long-billed Curlew

Semipalmated Snipe

Parasitic Jaeger

Hudsonian Jaeger

Northern Harlequin

Parasitic Jaeger

Long-tailed Jaeger

Glaucous Gull

Black-legged Kittiwake

Arctic Tern

Common Murre

Thick-billed Murre

Black-throated

Forster's Gull

Tufted Tit in

Thick-billed Gull

Thick-billed Gull

Thick-billed Gull

Raven

Wheatear

White-throated

Yellow-bellied

Common Snipe

Common Snipe

White-throated

Snow Bunting

Journal 73

Thompson, William

Annotated list

various
for

Journal 74

Arctic. Seen once, no more, ...

August in the tussack tundra above ...

Arctic ...

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on 5 August

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Arctic

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Arctic

AM Verbeek
1966

Journal 75

Point Barrow, Alaska

11 Aug.

A beautiful sunny day with a rather cold wind.

In the morning I walked the Drum Area to make feeding observations. The most common shore bird was the Pectoral, followed by the Semipalm and then the Lesser Sandpiper. The tundra had changed during my three week absence. I found the ground had thawed out further, making the puddles deeper and the areas which were walkable before were water, that is to say the wet areas were water.

In the afternoon I went by canoe to make a large region. The peatlands were the forest common. All were Red-wings, Semipalm, and a few. The Semipalm seems to feed almost exclusively in the mudflats with the pond shores, while the Pectoral feeds the "mudflats" at low tide.

The grass in many of the ponds had grown taller, and during our absence, especially the species which grows in the deeper center part of the ponds. This species is a marsh grass, *Spartina*. *Spartina*, moss & are active in shallow ponds and in some cases it actually seems to be in ponds.

Just before supper Steve and I got some more food samples along a small pond, which I had found to be rather rich in live norvic larvae earlier this morning.

12 Aug.

Sunny all day with a cold wind.

Stayed inside during the morning to finish notes.

In the afternoon I went to Pitelka's plot and censused it.

Except for Pectoral Sandpipers and a few Red Phalaropes there were no other shore birds. The soil on the plot is too dry and does not have

AM Verbeek
1966

Journal 76

the wet mossy places which the Pectorals seem to prefer these days. The birds which did appear, did so, I feel, out of curiosity in seeing me walk there. They would fly around me and settle, ready to watch the shrimms.

When I got home I checked the samplings, 4 miles and spent an hour picking Chironomid larvae along the edge of a small pool.

The evening was mostly in Steven's back in the other hiberns.

13 Aug.

The weather was sunny and clear, but a little windy.

I started the Sam. run in the morning, but did not have feeding observations.

In the afternoon Steve, Tom and I went to Yashme Ridge where we made more feeding observations. When Tom checked the trap lines Steve found a Bull-headed Salamander. The time of its searching in upland was in the part of the small patches of moss. Steve and I searched in lowland patches under the trees along the gas line.

After supper I spent two hours catching Chironomid larvae in a small pool on the Itum River. By pulling up the bottom vegetation along the shore, the larvae come to the surface where they float. The larvae come from away from the vegetation and they are always accompanied by a chipmunk, which is the source of a noisy-looking. Counted Chironomid larvae 1000.

in Serbeek
1966

Journal 77

14 Aug.

Another beautiful sunny day.

I sorted chironomid larvae in the morning. In the afternoon I spent two hours in the field catching more chironomids. The rest of the time I spent counting larvae. - total catch in two days 3500.

15 Aug.

The good weather could not last. Today we had a little bit of everything - sun, fog and snow patches. By evening the ground looks white.

In the morning we went to the two sloughs Wöhlschlag Slough & Ikepuk Slough, where Tom set two lines of traps. Steve and I looked for feeding shorebirds but there were few present. Shore birds seem to still be scarce. The amount of snow that has fallen since we have been seeing most of the vegetation and just the tops. We caught a few water bugs in the ponds and saw a few more. Tom to finish setting his line. The trap line sets were very wet and we were unable to check the traps three times.

In the afternoon I spent one hour catching chironomids and then I spent 3 more hours counting them (1650) - a total of 5150. I tried to catch more in the evening but the cold weather must have made them crawl deeper, for I caught only 50 in half an hour.

16 Aug.

Heavy fog, some snow, some sunshine.

Spent the morning inside counting chironomids. A half hour before lunch I went to the Drom, but to catch

M. Verbeek
1966

Journal 78

Carabid beetles. After lunch I went to the same place and I caught some more beetles (total ± 10). In the rest of the afternoon I caught and counted another 1475 Chironomid larvae.

17 Aug.

Foggy morning turning quite sunny in the afternoon.

In the morning I walked the stream bank to gather feeding observations and to get an idea of how the movements of the larvae was. Most larvae were found about one km inland. South of the stream I found two more sites and there were no water along the bank of Little Stream. I collected the larvae eggs of Chironomid larvae. Most ± 14 , and I removed three more markers.

In the afternoon I caught more Chironomid larvae and I counted these till about 17:00 (catch 1700). Our total is now up to 10,000.

After a hasty supper (bowl of soup) I linked to Duck Camp, the Eskimo tent village where Steve and Murdo Salomonson, Edna and 3 of her children, were waiting for me. We boarded Murrow's umiak for a trip to Pami Barrow, where he had found the nest of *Lophys* in the area of the lake.

18 Aug.

Spent the morning inside writing notes, counting Chironomid larvae & socializing.

In the afternoon I collected more Chironomid larvae but the weather was rather cold so I only caught half the normal number for an hours work. I got 500 and I counted them.

N Verbeek
1966

Journal 79

In the evening I went along with Tom (Tom turned 21 to-day) to the trap lines and while he ran the lines I removed this year's nest stakes of Pitelka's plot, to avoid confusion next year. When we got back at 22:30 I dismantled the skin of Uria lomvia, which was beginning to become very greasy on the sides now, this in spite of much scraping when I originally prepared the skin.

19 Aug.

A rather gloomy day with fog and some sunshine in the early afternoon.

In the morning I mapped part of the nests on the Drum Area, by pacing off distances between the nests and the row of telephone poles. I removed and took home the nest stakes of the nest I mapped. There was little shore bird activity - only saw a few Red-backs and Semipals and perhaps 15 Red Phalaropes.

In the afternoon Steve and I caught more Chironomids and I counted some till 17:30.

In the evening we all went to the seminar, after which we threw a modest beer party in our lab.

20 Aug.

A very foggy day which prevented our planes from landing at Barrow.

In the morning I counted Chironomids. In the afternoon Steve and I caught more Chironomids which we then counted. At 15:30 Tom and I went to check the buoylines in the Volk Creek Area. Line III could not run but line II was standing 4-5 inches in water for its entire

4th Week
1966.

Journal 80

length. There were few birds around. Except for some Pintails, we saw Red-backs (±5), Pectorials (1) and Red Phalarope (10). I also noted two Parasitic Jaegers. Before going home we drove SE along the Gas Well Road to the point where the tracks go thru the tundra proper. Near this point, in a drained lake, I found about a dozen flowering plants of Senecio compositus.

In the evening, we counted more *U. borealis*.

21 Aug.

Sunday. Again a day of fog and no sun.

Janette Gerhart came in on the Wan plane and we spent the rest of the day showing her the tundra.

22 Aug.

Took care of some correspondence in the morning and then at 10:00 I got the news that at 10:15 I was to leave for Meade River for an over-night trip. The plane took off at 11:05 and we landed at Meade River at 11:40. All the way we flew above the clouds and Gary Sheppard missed the camp by many miles to the N.E.

Journal 81

Mead River, Alaska.

I arrived at 11:40 and I was welcomed by everyone in the station. The arrival of a plane is still the event of the day. After lunch, I and one of the students and a local bike to the (S.O. camp, ± 8 km), across the neck of the large oxbow and then further parallel with the river for another km, at which point we reached the river, which was about 25 cm over its dry bed point. On the other side we continued for another km to the river, where we camped. On the return trip, we followed the same route. During the 15 km trip, we saw one *Thalasseus* Redwings, 2 *Chalchicomula* (Red and one of two *Chalchicomula* and a *Chalchicomula*. We also found one *Chalchicomula* and a *Chalchicomula*, and a *Chalchicomula* in a river and found a *Chalchicomula* and a *Chalchicomula* with one juvenile *Chalchicomula* returning.

11.12.1966
1966

Journal 82

The vegetation at Meade was not in the Arctic phase. Arctostaphylos alpine, Arctostaphylos, especially on the sand dunes were flowering red and several species of Salix were beginning to flower. The snow was more from the previous year than from the snow of late snow melt.

Of mammals I only saw one Thomomys (caught by Inke, the dog). I did not see any Caribou.

23 Aug.

The plane was supposed to pick us up tomorrow, but more snow than expected. This morning I walked along the river and along the stream near the village and later on Paul and I went to one of the four active ice cellars, into which we descended to have a look. The cellar was mainly used to store white fish. This morning alone one of the Eskimos caught some 20 of them, all \pm 50-60 cm long. There seems to be little spawning in the river, or perhaps the nets are not suitable for them, because among the 100 (\pm) fish in the cellar there was not a single one of them.

After lunch Paul and I hiked along the river to the dunes N. of the village. In the Thomomys cellar in the river we caught one Thomomys. Later in the afternoon at 16:00 the plane came to pick us up. It was a John King plane. It was a John King plane. It was a John King plane. It was a wonderful camp!

Journal 83

Arctic zone.

William Thompson

Ammonium sulphate

Reference is made to the

Revised _____

1. The first is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the preceding pages of this report.

1924 June 10

1. *W. ...*

1862

Fabrice Gu.

1911

Red pen.

James H. Harrison

1. изъяснения

1911

material... very soft.

Journal B4

24 Aug.

As a result, the β -phase is not observed in the β -phase region of the phase diagram.

M. Verbeek
1966

Journal 85

15 Aug

Fog in the morning and early after noon. Rain in the evening.

I stayed in during most of the morning. At about 11:30 am I went out from the igloos and he repaired a stack in the telephone poles at the F.A. station. He went over and found he had in the general area. It proved to be a immature Rough leaved Hawk. Tom did not shoot at the bird. The bird looked like but not like the bird we killed at the ice house. We managed to get lost for a while, but thanks to the garbage I noted along a creek - which I figured to be the creek - we found our way back to the igloo.

In the afternoon I wrote some letters and I counted some more large invertebrates. Then at about 15:00 I walked along the shore at the house, where I saw some Red Phalarope, one Semipalm and 3 Phalaropes. The wind came from the SE, which meant that the ice was too far from shore, and consequently there was little water activity.

26 Aug

The wind shifted to the SW during the night. The morning was very mild. I walked around without gloves and with my parka open. In the afternoon it began to rain, and with few interruptions this continued till the present time.

In the morning I went to the Drum Area to which I found a lot of water. The water was very shallow and the ice was very thin.

Middle
1966

Journal 86

The results were... the David Sandpiper. Sandpiper account. The... about 200 crabs at one time on the drum area.

In the early afternoon I tried to salvage an... 15:00. I saw a... a... that find much a bird. Then we... we should... nest... stakes are back in the laboratory now.

There was... celebrated with fish at noon and steak in the... topic... time of the... Americans

27 Aug.

Fog in early morning, clearing toward noon. A little bit of sun shine in the early afternoon followed by fog at 15:00.

In the morning I checked the insect corn traps, - one beetle and several beetle larvae (I guess) got caught. Then I walked over the drum area to see to the snowbird situation. In some species were present as visitors and in about equal numbers.

M. Verbeek
1966

87

except there were some birds
In the afternoon I walked around the lake and
found a few, including a pair of Red-throated Loons
The water was calm. The birds were mostly on the
immature birds were in the water. The water was
The water was calm. The birds were mostly on the
I found a few more birds on the shore, including a pair of
There were also some birds in the water. The water was
with sling shots were hitting Red-throated Loons along the
shore. The aim is not to kill but on the other hand
the more birds there are the more birds there are. I
suspect that there is a lot of birds in the water. The
sudden dense fog made an end to my shore bird
observations. I was very disappointed.

There were some birds in the water. The water was
a few, including a pair of Red-throated Loons. The water was
bright Harmigan, Gyrfalcon, Golden Eagle, Osprey, Bald Eagle,
Red-throated Loon, Hapland Loon, as well as
Herring Gull and Red-throated Loon, Herring Gull, Osprey,
and Parasitic Jaeger. Herring Gull were
common, he said. He also saw some Arctic Loon and
A few birds were in the water.

28 Aug

A foggy and stormy day with a NE wind.

After breakfast I went and I went to the lake later when
to check a report of a bird. The bird was a
seen there. The bird was as far as the lake. The bird was
across the lake. The bird was in the water.

AM University
1961

22

Milwaukee
1966

Journal 89

29 Aug.

The snow from last night remained on the ground all day today. In addition the wind was blowing, so it is all melted and now it is raining.

In the morning I took care of the accumulated mail from Berkeley. In the afternoon I took care of the proof of my thesis. The only mail in the house today is the last one of it.

Then at about 14:30 I walked over to the shore of the lake. The weather was fine with the wind in my back, but it was a different weather. I saw a few birds. I saw a New Gull, with redish legs and a black tip. I could not see any black in the wing or anywhere else. The light was not too good and the bird did not let me come very close.

The ornithologist, Tim Parker, left to night and did not come back from Fairbanks.

30 Aug.

Got up late after a restless night. The weather has not changed since yesterday. We still have the strong NE wind and the snow is still on the ground.

From about 10:00 to 11:00 I walked around the lake. There were very few birds around the lake.

AMERICAN
1900

90

31 A

Journal 91

ground was frozen at the time. Saw one juvenile
Lemmus today.

1 Sept

A very cold day with arctic winds blowing in the
afternoon.

In the morning I and I did some more work.
In the afternoon I walked along the shore to watch
them taking pictures of Red Phalarope along the shore.
There were more birds today than there have been
recently.

2 Sept

A foggy, cold and windy day. The wind was
from the west and strong.

I went out to the shore to see the birds.
I saw a lot of birds. There were many birds
on the shore. I saw a lot of birds. There were
many birds on the shore. I saw a lot of birds.
There were many birds on the shore. I saw a
lot of birds. There were many birds on the
shore. I saw a lot of birds. There were many
birds on the shore. I saw a lot of birds.

3 Sept

A sunny, foggy day with snow flurries and a cold E. wind.

In the morning I walked from the shore along the beach and
the road to the trapline ~~to~~ to the trapline and from there over the
tundra to the LKREH ice cellar; from there I crossed
Voth creek and continued along Voth Slough over
the hummock S of Honey Bucket Lagoon and back
to ABH over the Drum area.

Sept 92

There was a light snow cover but the grass was still visible. There was $3/4$ cm ice on all ponds. Flooded area was rather soft underfoot. Of the birds seen, there were 1000+ gulls, some of them were Herring Gulls, there was one Puffin, a few other birds, and a few fish.

In the afternoon I went to the village, and to the point where the North Star was still being unloaded. There were many gulls, some of them were Herring Gulls, and some were Glaucous Gulls and White Gulls. On the way back to the village, I saw some Herring Gulls, and some other birds. However, the gulls were not as close as they were in the morning. I did not see any gulls at a distance of more than 500 m.

4 Sept.

During the morning I made a trip to the village where the North Star was still being unloaded. The afternoon I spend packing the remainder of my belongings.

5 Sept.

Made a trip with Pat Clark to his USGS station, where he gave me a guided tour of his instruments. Very impressive, but I was amazed at the inadequacy of the buildings the instruments are housed in. The air plane was to leave around 10:00, but after several delays we finally departed at 17:00.

AMC 11/11/66
1966

list of bird species seen at Barrow from
3 June to 23 July, from 11 August to 21 August and
from 24 August to 5 September, 46+2? species

Yellow-billed Loon	Dunlin (Red-backed Sandpiper)
Arctic Loon	Long-billed Dowitcher
Red-throated Loon	Semipalmated Sandpiper
Whistling Swan	Western Sandpiper
Black Brant	Bull-headed Sandpiper
White-fronted Goose	Curlew Sandpiper
Snow Goose	Sanderling
Pintail	Red Phalarope
Oldsquaw	Northern Phalarope
Steller's Eider	Pomarine Jaeger
Common Eider	Parasitic Jaeger
King Eider	Long-tailed Jaeger
Spectacled Eider	Glaucous Gull
Rough-legged Hawk	Sabine's Gull
Gyr Falcon	Arctic Tern
Willow Ptarmigan ?	Black Guillemot
Semipalmated Plover	Short-eared Owl
American Golden Plover	Snowy Owl ?
Black-bellied Plover	Western Wood Pewee
Ruddy Turnstone	Rusty Blackbird
Knot	White-crowned Sparrow
Pectoral Sandpiper	Redpoll
White-rumped Sandpiper	Lapland Longspur
Baird's Sandpiper	Snow Bunting

Verbeek, N. A. M.

1966

Alaska

Census Plot Data

Verbeeki, N. A. M.

1966

Alaska

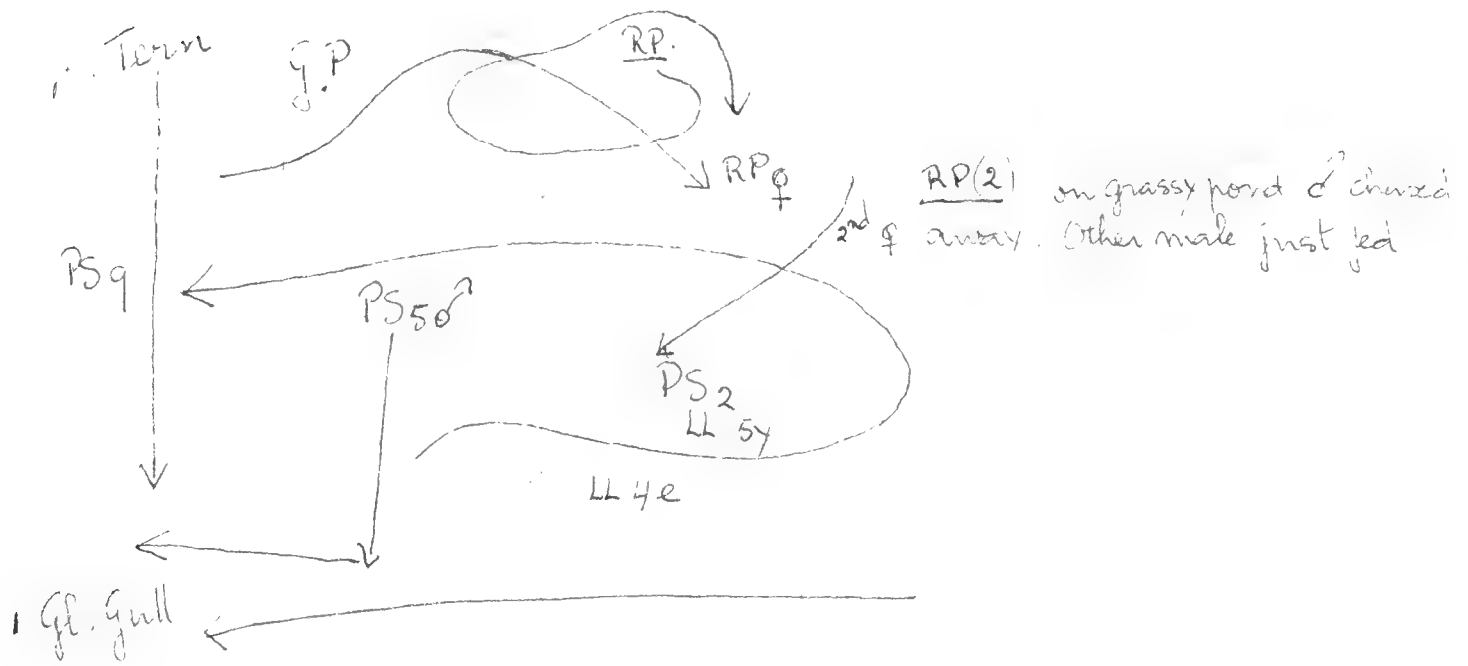
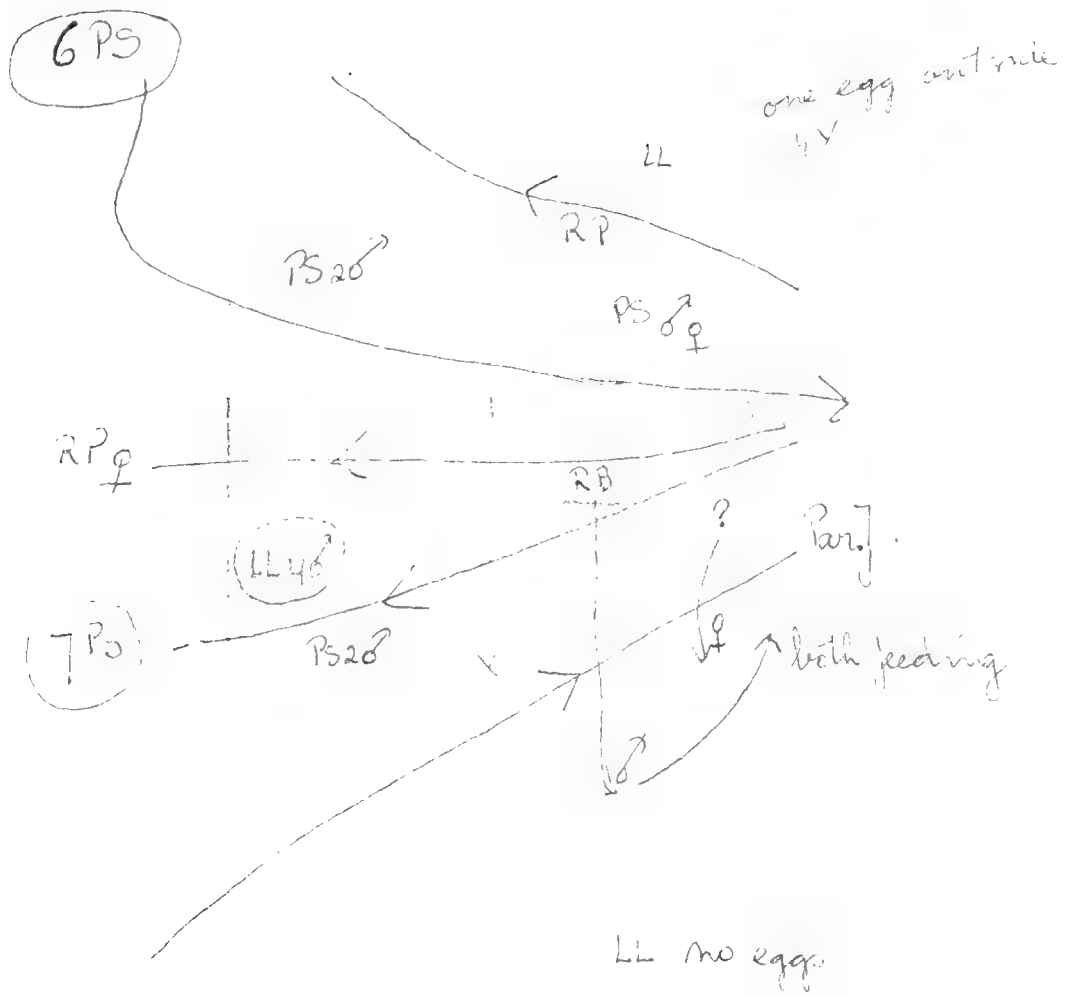
Census Plot Data

AM Verbeek
1966

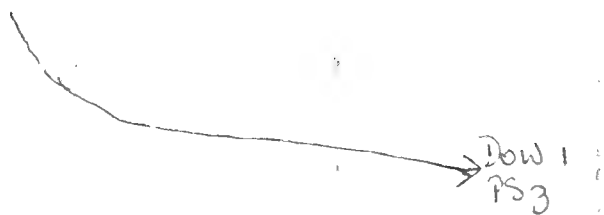
Pitelka's census plot data

30 June - 12 August
1966

4 M Verwee
1966



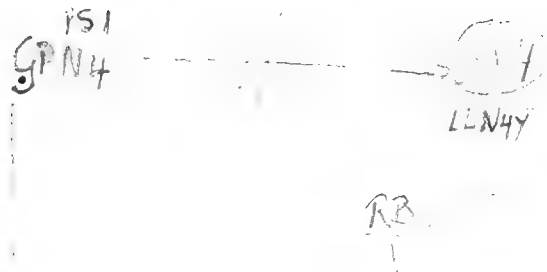
RBN4



LL N5y
RBN4

1966

2. 11-5-14-45



RB

RBN 4y - young 40 cm -



empty
> RB - RP



LN4Y

LN4Y



✓

RP10

• RPN20

1/2

RB1

3/4
25% N4
100%

GP N₁/c

G. G. 11
J. 11

<

GP N₁/

LLN₁C
RT N₄C

LLN₁C.

Ward 100, 100, 100

GP N₁/

GP 3
J. 11

GP 5
J. 11

LLN₁C

A.M. J. 1966

6 July 1966

IRP₀

IRP₀

LLB

LLB

out of reach

IRP

RE

LLB

IRP

IRP₀
LLB
RPN

IRP₀

RE

IRP

IRP

IRP

1. P₂O₅

9.1.14

11.1.14

LL 10.1.14 - 10.1.14
W²N₄

LL 10.1.14 - 10.1.14

1.0

W²N₄

W²N₄

10.1.14

W²N₄

10.1.14

W²N₄

Veruuk
1966

RPN 40/30m from pot
GPN 2 egg left

9-7-1966
LL Nemyty - young hatched 09:15-10:45

Some of the
eggs were
left in the
pot. The
eggs were
left in the
pot.

12/1

Pom



LL Nemyty - young hatched (1 egg)

RPN 40

Done



LL Nemyty - young hatched (1 egg)

RPN 40

Page

Page

RPN / PM

1970

LA / PM

A

1970

1970

1970

1970

Verbaal
966

PfN3e 1/2 wet

PfN4e

PfN3e

RB

1-1-9-

2.5-10.10



RB

RB

RB3

2B2

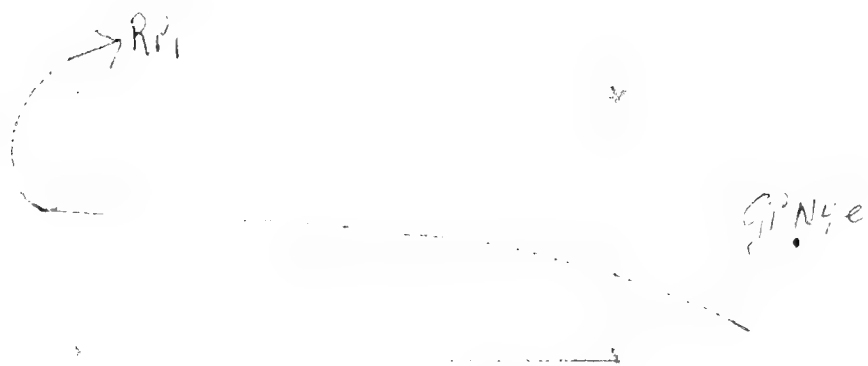
LNHY

Rd. 70

PfN4e

GPN_{4e} (desorted?)

GPN_{4e}



RE SSI

A diagram showing a curved arrow pointing from a point labeled "RE SSI" to a point labeled "GP". The arrow starts at "RE SSI" and curves downwards and to the right, ending at "GP".

GP

Verbeek
9/6/6

(PS25) →
cross ditch

10 July 1966
10:45 - 12:00

PS14

PS1 (seed in the nest)
young.

(PS3)
NP3

old parent from previous year

L.h. not fledged - wing of
14 July

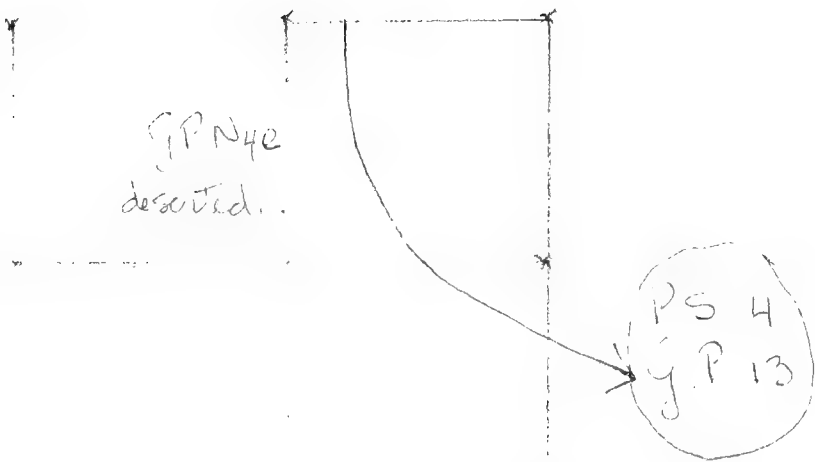
L.h. very pale
white

PS1

(PS1)

(PS1)

L.t. 1



GPN4e
described.

PS 4
G.P. 13

GPN4e

GPN4e

A. M. Verbeek
1966

19
1966-1967

L-8

L-8

L-8
L-8

L-8

RPN empty / 4, along the river,
looks like the spring
may be a good one.

GPN_{resorted}

L+T

GPN_{4c}

→ L+T

GPN_{4c}

Verbaak
966

12 Aug. 1966
13:30 - 14:20



1PS

PS7

2RP

1PS

2PS

1PS

1PS



Verbeek, N. A. M.

1966

Alaska

Species Accounts

Verbeeki, N. A. M.

1966

Alaska

Species Accounts

Gavia stellata

21 June

Saw a pair (?) flying over. One of the birds made much noise in the air. I didn't shoot.

29 June

Heard the wailing of two birds on Wohlschlag Slough.

27 July

At Meade River I saw two birds on a small lake. By waving my cap above the grass horizon the birds came quite close, so I could take a nice shot.

11 Aug.

Back at Barrow. saw two birds S. of Gasline Bridge

AM 12:00
1975

Garter ant

- 11 July 1975 1:30
16 July 1975
1 July 1975
27 July 1975
22 Aug 1975
24 Aug 1975
- Found 1st on a grassy field
Found 2nd on a grassy field
Found 3rd on a grassy field
Found 4th on a grassy field
Found 5th on a grassy field
Found 6th on a grassy field
Found 7th on a grassy field
Found 8th on a grassy field
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Found 99th on a grassy field
Found 100th on a grassy field

AM Van Allen
1966

Gavia aramsii

13 June

One single bird flew SW at about 150 m height. With the sun about 4° above the horizon. It was ± 22:00. It was seen from the shore.

29 June

At Looe River, I saw a single bird flying over the water. It was seen from the shore, about 1 km downstream from our camp. The bird was flying the same route from the shore to the middle of the river at a diagonal to the shore, and it did this several times.



17 Aug.

Back at Barrow. I saw two birds flying over us while Murrel and Madsen took us in his umiak to the Point.

AM Verbeek
1966

Anser albifrons

9 June

At Honey Bucket lagoon we saw three white-fronted geese on a bare patch of ground. Later on at the W. side of Foot Print lake we saw a flock of seven birds flying overhead in a NE direction.

10 June

While on the lake we saw a flock of seven birds flying overhead in a NE direction.

15 June

While on the lake we saw a flock of seven birds flying overhead in a NE direction.

3 Sept.

While on the lake we saw a flock of seven birds flying overhead in a NE direction. The birds were flying in a V-formation and were very close together. They were flying at a low altitude and were very noisy. They were flying in a NE direction and were very close together. They were flying at a low altitude and were very noisy. They were flying in a NE direction and were very close together. They were flying at a low altitude and were very noisy.

Chen hyperborea

- 8 June

Between South salt lagoon and Honey Bucket lagoon, about 500 m. from the sea shore I noticed one Snow Goose standing on a bare patch. The bird showed the characteristic rusty stain on its head. When I got to close, it stretched its shoulder blades and then moments later it took off. The same bird was probably seen yesterday.

- 9 June

On our way to Foot Print lake we saw one Snow Goose in the company of ~~three~~ white-fronted geese at the mouth of Voth Creek. On our way back there were 4 snow geese in the general area.

- 12 June

Two snow geese flew over from E. lagoon along the border of the lagoon at 11:00.

- 20 June.

A flock of 18 Snow Geese flew up from the edge of Honey Bucket lagoon at 20:00 and flew East.

Chen hyperborea
is
now
Chen caerulescens
(Snow Goose)
per AOU 1993

11 June
1998

Branta bernicla

11 June

Elson

13 June

Three birds seen over the water near the shore.

20 June

11 birds seen over the water near the shore.

3 July

11 birds seen over the water near the shore.

4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

5 July

11 birds seen over the water near the shore.

15 Aug

Eight birds on Likapuk Island.

20 Aug

11 birds seen over the water near the shore.

30 Aug

11 birds seen over the water near the shore.

Branta
nigricans
is
Branta bernicla
(Brant)
per AOU 1998

11/11/11
11/11/11

67 Aug.

11/11/11 11/11/11 11/11/11 11/11/11 11/11/11

Olor columbianus
is now
Cygnus columbianus
(Whistling Swan)
Tundra
per 400 1998

A.M. Verbeek
1966

Anas acuta 1

8 June

Two males and a female came from the NW over Wohlschlag Slough and wanted to settle on the meadows there. There was some standing water available but my presence scared them off and they continued.

10 June

About 1 mi S. of Brant Point we saw 5 males fly over in a line.

13 June

I saw 3 males and water on the same, on the same meadow.

14 June

Four males on some water standing on the ice on the meadow.

15 June

One pair landed on a marshy meadow on the Brant river.

16 June

Saw one pair on the Brant river near the river X. They have been around there for several days now.

18 June

A flock of some 15 birds flew between Gasline Bridge & the Gasline.

23 June

Two birds in the Britton Area

28 June

Found a nest with 7 eggs at 20:30 about 100 m. S. of the bridge crossing the water line. The female flushed off the nest as I walked by.

30 June

Three males flew up from a pond between the gas line & Gasline Bridge.

5 July

Saw 2 birds south of South Salt Lake room in a flooded meadow.

7 July

Two birds in a pond on the same meadow.

17 July

Nest found on 28 June has been robbed of its eggs.

15 Aug

Saw at least 8 birds today, along the east side of critical track and between Irtish & Wohlschlag Slough.

17 Aug

Two birds on a small pond S. of Honey Bucket lagoon.

AM Verwek
1966

Anas acrida

20 Aug

In the north Area. I saw first 4 and then later on another

3 birds foraging out of the marshy area.

24 Aug

One single bird on the marsh

25 Aug

One seen along S. side of the marsh

26 Aug

One seen on the marsh

Arctic Skuas

13 June

Two pairs of these ducks swim around on the tundra pools and water filled gulches which are abundantly available. ...

16 June

Saw one pair in the Milton area

17 June

One pair at S. end of Honey Bucket lagoon in some ponds.

21 June

and Imikpink lake at 09:00

23 June

A pair on a puddle in the S.E. corner of Honey Bucket

25 June

One male E. of Imikpink lake and another single male on a small lake W. of Elson lagoon.

26 June

One pair S.E. of Honey Bucket lake

30 June

the hummocks on the SE corner of Honey Bucket.

1 July

Two males on a pond ± 500 m away exhibiting rough ... the other. Both males went thru a head-up display, in which the head is thrown up, exposing the black area under the bill and neck. Finally the pursued male flew away.

5 July

Saw one pair S. of South Salt lagoon, seems rather ...

8 July

Four males feeding on Nunivak slough.

13 July

A flock of ...

21 July

Steve and I saw a ♀ with 5 blackish young in a series of small lakes in the Voth Slough Area.

27 July

... small lake E. of the camp ...

AM. 1000
1966

Field Notes

26 Aug

2:00 PM. In a small pond near the road. The water was very low. The grass was very tall.

29 Aug

1:00 PM. 5 females stood along a small pond in the field. They were very close to each other. The water was very low. The grass was very tall.

1 Sept

1:00 PM. 5 females stood along a small pond in the field. They were very close to each other. The water was very low. The grass was very tall.

AM Vireo
1900

Summary of Observations

- 11 June - 10 birds seen in these locations over the 12 hours.
- 12 June - 10 birds seen at 17:00.
- 13 June - Saw one pair on the ground at the village garbage dump.
- 14 June - 10 birds seen in the same locations.
- 15 June - At Barrow saw a male with 5 young 2 of which were taken.

DAM. Verbeek
1966

Somateria spectabilis (1)

June 3

The whole day long I have seen large flocks of eiders, flying rapidly and closely overland and the frozen sea. Steve picked one up, last night. The beast apparently flew against a telephone wire and broke a wing. This seems to happen more often here.

June 4

There were few King Eiders to-day. I only noticed two flocks flying north and two flocks flying south. One of the latter consisted of two females and about 25 males. Yesterday we saw a string of 9 males flying south. Apparently these males are finished with the breeding season and are heading south again.

June 5.

On the several occasions that I was out in the field today there I only saw one string of eiders flying north ($\pm 21:00$) and a single male flying west at the same time.

June 6.

One flight of 20 birds moved south, flying low over land in a dense fog at about 10:30.

7 June

No eiders seen to-day

8 June

Around 2200. a flock of ± 40 birds flew along the coast heading NE, flying close over the pack ice.

9 June

While we were out on the shore of Foot Print lake we saw a long line of eiders fly northward. They flew very close over land. There must have been at least 50-60 birds in the flock.

10 June

Six birds (2 σ , 4 q) flew overhead heading north. In the evening 21:00 a string of some 20 birds flew north along the coast.

11 June

Several large flocks, over a 100 birds each moved along the coast.

NAM *Chlorophyll*
1966

..... (2)

137 mi.

15. 1. 1

10

36 June

10 - 1000

AM Lower
10.00

Syntherisma

11 ✓✓✓✓

20 June

25 June

One pair flew over Holmes Moss, heading East.

15 July

AM Jerbeck
1966

Clangula hyemalis

June 5 At 21:00 I saw 3♂. 3♀ flying westward over the peninsula.
Steve says he saw a couple of them yesterday.

9 June One male (?) Oldsquaw flew over us as we stood on the shore
west of Camp. A few minutes later (22:00) a pair flew over
heading N.

11 June Five Oldsquaws flew over heading north at 09:15. Later on
the day two large flocks - one of 10 and another of 8 - were
seen flying over the lake.

13 June Several flocks of Oldsquaws (3) seen at the puddles which
are now almost empty and the water is very shallow.

16 June Several flocks of Oldsquaws were seen flying over the lake
and over some of the ponds. One was seen flying over
under some Japanese cedars.

21 June Heard and saw a single male calling from a distance.
Saw one at 00:30

8 July Saw a single Oldsquaw flying over the lake at 11:00.

11 July Saw a single Oldsquaw flying over the lake at 11:00.

9 July Saw a single Oldsquaw flying over the lake at 11:00.

13 July A flight of 22♂ and 1♀ seen flying over the lake at 11:00.

20 July Paul a Geneticist and Tom Guster found a nest with three
young (± 1 day old) in the Lake Ester area.

27 July At Meade River, on a small pond I saw 22 adult ♀♀ and
± 40 small chicks, which were quite actively diving for food.

There were also 7 ♀ Squawfish, 2 male M. n. n., 1 ♀ M. n. n.

Cyanus kermadecensis

- 11 Aug. Five females on North Meadow lake.
- 17 Aug. We saw a large group, + 75-100 birds inside Elson lagoon near Point Barrow.
- 20 Aug. Three females and two males on Honey Bucket lagoon.
- 24 Aug. A large group of 100-150 birds on Limb Lake at 10.00.
- 25 Aug. A large group of 100-150 birds on South Salt lagoon.
- 26 Aug. In the late afternoon 4-500 birds were on a high peak.
- 3 Sept. The most common species were at present. I saw a group of 30-40 birds.

1. Verisimilitud

JM Verbeek
1966

June 10, 1900.

28 Aug

H. Verbeek
1966

Lagopus lagopus

22 July.

At Meade River I saw a hen with 7 chicks walking in the tall grasses around the house. They were very shy and did not move as this when passed, and even then they only flew a few meters.

26 July

Saw a hen with 7 chicks walking in the tall grasses along the river. When I passed they did not move. The hen was very shy and did not move as this when passed, and even then they only flew a few meters.

2 August

When I was walking in the tall grasses along the river, I saw a hen with 7 chicks. The hen was very shy and did not move as this when passed, and even then they only flew a few meters. The dog and lead him away from the young. The white is the dog. The dog has obvious distraction value.

22 Aug

The dog chased 2 family groups, one on a hill without along the river and the other one on a polygon ridge in the tundra, about 450 m inland from the river.

26 Aug.

Some fellow from the town called the Wh. Office that he saw a "Lagopus" in the tundra, about 450 m inland from the site in the direction of the well. I figured this to be the Arch Bridge area. We went out to check the report but we found no "Lagopus".

Squaterola squaterola
is now

Pluvialis squatarola
(Black-bellied Plover)
per AOU 1998

AM Verbeek
1966

Squatarola squatarola ?

- 1 July. One single bird feeding in Central Marsh at 12:00
- 3 July. One single bird feeding in Central Marsh at 12:00
- 17 July. One single bird feeding in Central Marsh at 12:00
- 23 July. One single bird feeding in Central Marsh at 12:00
- 20 July. One single bird feeding in Central Marsh at 12:00
- 28 July. The more common of the shorebirds - similar to another species - Baird sandpiper - white-rumped Sandpiper (similar except for the white rump) and Golden Plover - Black-bellied Plover (most striking difference is the size and the white upper tail in the latter than the former). The latter is much more common in the marshes and is much more conspicuous. In the Black-bellied Plover the wings are spread too and are more prominent than the former, instead of being a little more hidden. This makes the bird much more conspicuous.

AM Verbeek
1960

Synanthus septentrionalis

12 Aug

One bird in house. Many E of Wilson's Pt.

31 Aug

One seen on the water. One seen on the shore.
One seen in the water.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Pluvialis dominica!

June 3

We saw two males, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of km. from each other feeding on the exposed patches of tundra. One of them, when pressed by our approach flew up and went into the slow-wing-beat flight display which goes accompanied by a single repeated call.

June 4

Saw no Golden plovers today.

June 5

No plover's today.

June 6

Between 09:00 and 11:00 we saw only one plover feeding on an exposed area.

8 June

Saw two Golden Plover's to-day on the N. shore of Wohlschlag Slough. They are difficult to approach. A third bird flew over Pitelka's plot late in the afternoon. This bird was displaying, flying with slow wing beats and making the single repeated call.

9 June

Two Golden Plovers on ~~E~~ E shore of Honey Bucket lagoon. In their feeding behavior they walk around in short burst taking some step and then standing still. Sometimes they will then peck at something, at other times they walk on for a few steps. It almost seems that they either feed by visual clues or perhaps they hear. They do not turn their heads sideways as robins do, however. I think visual clues are the most important.

10 June

One bird on a small snow-free patch in the middle of Central Marsh.

14 June

Noticed two birds halcyon in the act of copulation on east side of Pitelka's Plot. When the male dismounted the female, in a half circle and landed some 30 meters behind the female. The female did not start preening until her mate

AM 1900

Thrinia acuminata (?)

18 June

On our way back from the lake to the river, a female Plover flew up some 2 m. ahead of us. She had a nest with two eggs, handsomely closed and marked, on top of a mound, the surface of which consisted of broken snags of moss (Nest #1).

20 June

Copulation took place at about 10:00 between Beach Ridge and Imikink lake.

21 June

I observed one copulation on 21 June at 06:00 and another one along Elson lagoon, at 06:00 and 07:45 respectively. Copulation in this species seems a rather ant and dry occupation, hardly worthwhile to try all the way from the air for. In some cases, the male drops on and keeps it in his wings. After the transfer of sperm is thus accomplished, the male usually flies away and the female remains where she is and does not appear to do anything for a while. In one case she ruffled her feathers about 2 minutes after copulation took place. Since in these cases I have observed copulation at some distance, I may have missed subtle behavioral aspects and anomalies.

Y. ...

24 June

Golden Plover ... at Elson lagoon. I ... each other. ... three ... would ...

Found ... nest #3 ... the nest had 2 eggs, and ... was quite different from ...

NAM Verbeek
1966

Pluvialis dominica (3)

27 June

Found one more nest, 4 eggs (#4) at the Mouth of Voth
Lough. Took telephoto picture of the nest.

South of Imikpunk I must have been very close to a nest,
although the situation was strange. There was only a male bird
around, unless the female was nearby and I never saw her as
she remained on the nest. The male ran in front of me
and went thru a distraction display stumbling at times
and slowly flapping his wings. It was as if he would remain in
one spot and slowly flap his wings while his body appeared
to be prostrate on the ground. Never saw a male do this
before. Normally the female begins display. I wonder whether
the slow wing beat in this case is borrowed from the slow
wing beat flight display of the male, which somehow got
diverted into a distraction display for a nest which as far
as I now was not around the spot where the bird was
performing. When I withdrew from the spot the male flew to
the Beach Bridge some 700 m away. Again, he was all alone,
during this flight.

Saw the ♀ of Nest #4 give chase to a Red-back near the nest
of the flower. This occurred when the female returned to the
nest after I flushed her. In the absence of the flower, the
Red-back ^{had} ventured near the nest.

29 June

On two different occasions today I noticed two Golden Plovers
scratch their heads by bringing the leg over the wing.

Pitelka and I found two more nests (#6, 7) each with 4 eggs
on his census plot. Later in the afternoon I found one more
nest (#8) with 4 eggs, across the road from AACs.

WAM Verbeek
1966

Alcedo damianensis

Some flocks do not seem to breed at all. Saw one such
bird feeding by himself behind H.H. 20. I flushed him twice
and he was obviously an unattached bird.

30 June

Noticed a flock of 5 birds standing quietly on the meadow
of H.H. 20.

Disturbance caused by the 2 birds flying over the meadow
which caused the birds to fly up into the air.



the individual primaries were separated from each other

at the tip. The wing tips are struck against the ground.

1 July

Found nest # 9 (3 eggs) on the S.W. side of H.H. 20 not
in actual Marsh.

3 July

New nest # 11 (4 eggs) to the N. of H.H. 20.

Also saw a group of 3 and 4, 4, 4 at various points on H.H.
20. There are apparently non-breeding birds that are not
aggressive themselves and which are not aggressive against
territorial males.

5 July

New nest # 12 with 4 eggs NE. of H.H. 20.

In the same area I saw a flock of 7 birds.

When the birds flew off, I saw that they were not
aggressive. They were not aggressive against
territorial males.

6 July

No new nests found on H.H. 20.

8 July

No new nests found on H.H. 20.

A Numenius was seen on the meadow.

There were also some other birds on the meadow.

AM Verbeek
1906

Pluvialis dominica.

11 July.

New nest (#14) with 5 (five) eggs on a raised polygon to
H. S. of Steven's live plot S. of flower bucket.

No. 14 is on a raised polygon to H. S. of Steven's live plot S. of flower bucket.
The nest is on a raised polygon to H. S. of Steven's live plot S. of flower bucket.
The nest is on a raised polygon to H. S. of Steven's live plot S. of flower bucket.

14 July

There were 5 eggs on a raised polygon to H. S. of Steven's live plot S. of flower bucket.
The nest is on a raised polygon to H. S. of Steven's live plot S. of flower bucket.
The nest is on a raised polygon to H. S. of Steven's live plot S. of flower bucket.

15 July.

Nest #1 had two shrikes - the nest (one still a little wet on the
back) and I found one morning about 3m from the nest. Did not
find the fourth one. This is the only nest found before the
entire was complete. The fourth egg was laid 19 June and
thus the incubation period is about 26 (27 days).

Nest #4 had hatched.

Nest #14 had hatched.

16 July.

Saw a flock of 13 on the E. side of P's plot.


#8 - one wet young, 2 eggs pipped, one not pipped.

The flowers are moving waxy and have lost their
sharp contrasting features.

18 July

A flock of 16 birds S. of flower bucket

20 July

Nest #14 still 5 eggs. The eggs are arranged thus 
The fifth egg must be located under the tail or under the lower
part of the neck. In both places it cannot receive much heat.

21 July

A flock of 16 birds S. of flower bucket

23 July

At Meade River I saw a small flock of birds with a single
chick, which did not resort to hiding when we approached, but

Pluvialis dominica (6)

instead ran ahead of us. The chick still showed red
down on its back.

There seem to be fewer Golden Plovers in the area. Silver Plovers
around.

26 July

I have not seen any flocks of Golden Plovers, which I noticed
several times in Barrow.

30 July

There are very few G.P. left.

5 Aug.

I saw only one G.P. in flying a 3 km hike W of camp.

11 Aug

Back at Barrow, I checked the 15 egg. Golden Plover nest
and I found two of the eggs had not hatched. I had
expected that one would not hatch, but it seems that
possibly two eggs are only partly incubated.

Saw a group of 4 fledglings, still with some down on
the crown of the head. They were close together and may
have been a family. I saw no adults around them.

On the N side of Gasline Ridge I heard one adult, the
only one I heard today.

17 Aug.

Took the two remaining eggs out of Nest #14 and checked them
at home. One had a fully developed embryo, which may have
died on hatching or possibly the adult did not stick around
long enough. The other had a small embryo in early state
of development.

22 Aug

At Meade River. I saw one bird bathing itself in the edge
of the River.

26 Aug

Two immatures on the drum area

30 Aug

One immature along the shore of Imukpuk between the area
and the DEW line site

31 Aug

In Central Marsh, along the beach road I counted 26

M Jervick
1966

Adrian Dominguez

3 Sept

There are no mammals in the west of the lake now.
 There are a flock of Birds in the west. There are none.

AM Verbeek
1966

Chamaea campylorhynchos

25 June

One bird seen at 23:15 between rising bridge and former
salt lagoon

26 June

Saw one bird, probably the same as yesterday, near the
F.A.A. station.

AM Verbeek
1966

Arenaria interpres (1)

June 3

Among a flock of Glaucous gulls there were some 12 Ruddy turnstones. There is as yet not much indication of pair formation, although you do not see birds together as the sanderling at present. They are a noisy bird at present. There are two west of our camp; maybe they will nest there.

June 4.

Three birds on the sandy disturbed shore West of camp.

June 5

Ruddy turnstones are still present - a small group (± 7) west of our camp.

6 June

There were 3 pairs of Ruddy Turnstones and one single male on the beach west of our camp. They were very much engaged - territorial display with one bird approaching the other with a hunched back, which is probably brought about by his raising the feathers of the lower neck and upper back. After such an approach the bird which is being approached usually flies off and is then pursued by the attacker or defender.

8 June

Widely spaced I saw several Ruddy Turnstones on the tundra to-day. Around Honey Bucket lagoon I saw two single birds. North of Wohlschlag slough there were two pair. This species feeds on the tundra by sticking the bill in the ground and then flicking pieces of mud etc. sideways.

10 June

Found the first nest of the season, with two green eggs. The nest was not more than a scrape with some bits of grass in it. The whole was placed on a large frost boil, so that there was little or no contact with the ground. The nest was at about 100 yds from the water.

18 June 1966

14 June

Steve and I went to Elson lagoon to check the Turnstone nest I found on 13 June. The nest was empty. In addition we found two more nests. All three nests within 15 m and 100 m of the water.

The Turnstones were seen in the area of the nests. The males were seen to be displaying. The females were seen to be incubating. The males may account for the distance between the nests. We found the # of pairs and it looks like we found all nests on that area. One possible reason for the location of the nests is the location of the water. The Turnstones were seen to be displaying. The females were seen to be incubating. The males may account for the distance between the nests. We found the # of pairs and it looks like we found all nests on that area. One possible reason for the location of the nests is the location of the water.

18 June

Steve and I went to find the nests but did not succeed. A Parasitic Jaeger flew over and was being chased by five birds, suggesting that I am dealing with Bpr.

21 June

The Turnstones were seen in the area of the nests. The males repeatedly chased off approaching Jaegers. Parasitic Jaegers were seen. The flycatcher was seen. The Turnstones were seen to be displaying. The females were seen to be incubating. The males may account for the distance between the nests. We found the # of pairs and it looks like we found all nests on that area. One possible reason for the location of the nests is the location of the water.

23 June

I found a nest with 4 eggs in the polygon. In the SE corner of Hare's Pond. The eggs were in the nests. To get close to the general area before the male has a chance to

AM Verwek
1966

25 June

77

8 1/2

117.000

12-7-11

AMU Week
1966

Amazona *amazona*

direction, as did an other bird which was still in the nest. It
looked like they moved in response to a large moving object, possibly
coming from the opposite direction of the nest.

13 July

One bird was seen on the beach near the entrance to the mangrove
from the river. It was seen to fly up and down.

14 July

One bird was seen on the beach near the entrance to the mangrove.

26 July

At least one bird was seen on the beach near the entrance to the mangrove.
There were also several birds seen on the beach near the entrance to the mangrove.

30 July

One bird was seen on the beach near the entrance to the mangrove.

4 Aug.

One bird was seen on the beach near the entrance to the mangrove.

11 Aug.

One bird was seen on the beach near the entrance to the mangrove.

13 Aug.

One bird was seen on the beach near the entrance to the mangrove.

17 Aug.

There were 4 birds along the ocean shore W of the airport
and I saw three more birds near the Point (near the river).

21 Aug.

One bird was seen on the beach near the entrance to the mangrove.

25 Aug.

One bird was seen on the beach near the entrance to the mangrove.

27 Aug.

There were 5 birds feeding on the gravelly shore of a pond
S of the Nasa site.

A.M. Vanczak
1966.

Calidris canutus

371111

Two birds fed in a saturated grassy meadow. I could only get to about 200 m. from them since the grass was very dense. Apparently two more were just a few more meters away.

157

16

is ✓

20 June

Noticed a single bird feeding at 20.45 in the drum area. It was present in the drum area for some time. The bird made a few steps towards the ground in an aggressive way. After about 10 minutes observation the bird flew away and when I followed him I noticed there was a second bird in the air. They both took off.

23 June.

Saw one bird about 1/4 of a mile by the Voth slough (from its mouth) feeding in company of two Golden Pheasants.

1 July

Two birds, one in front of the other, flying over the drum area and landing due out 21.50, across from Telephone pole 22.

13 July

Found one bird in attendance of four small downy young at 20:21 on the Drum Area near the gas line about 30m. N. of the point where the road crosses the Voth slough. The bird moved \pm 30m. Took Tom Custer out to verify the record and saw four small downy young. After a cup of tea I went back again and collected one downy at 22:35. The downy had moved some distance from the site and was now in the air. photo.

Looking back over the whole of 1966 it seems that the same place was up, me. The range of the birds was between 1 July and 13 July. The birds were the same as the young on the same observation times.

m 485 21 1/2 1/2

m 486 21 1/2 1/2

m 487 21 1/2 1/2

Calidris canutus (3)

When I was around the young the female called the knot-knot distress call, and in response to the discomfort peep of the young she made chucking noises, very soft and somewhat reminiscent of a chicken. She brooded the young by holding them close to her body, and when I was near she would move them away from me. There was only one adult with the chick and no other adult to be seen anywhere. When I walked away I heard the ooo see call, apparently given by the male. If this is true, the male was in attendance of the young, since this is a call given by the male (see 15 June).

14 July

Steve and I went to the Drum Area and found the Knot + 3 chicks about 50 S. of the Sanderling nest. We took some more pictures. I again heard the adult male call the "ooo see" call.

Prepared the skin of the Downy young today (NAMI 147) and found a yellow yolk material inside the bird, indicating that it had only recently hatched.

15 July

Found the Knot (only one adult) with his three young on the N. side of Honey Bracket, roughly 800-900 m from where I found them 13 July. Characterized the spot:

499 31' up a bit of a hill.

As I walked away from the chicks the adult walked in front of me, calling knot-knot, occasionally flying to keep ahead of me. When I was about 25 m away from the young he began the typical "knot-knot" sound. When I was about 10 m away he began to call "ooo see" as the chicks, to see whether he was still there.

AM Verivak
1966

Calidris canutus - (4)

behavior sequence. Again, when I walked away from the chicks, the adult walked in front of me calling a knot-knot, ... went over as a tranced walk + squeaking when I was ± 25 m from the young. He kept it up for some 150 m and then flew back to the chicks.

The breast feathers of the adult were ... that he is ...

16 July

Found the knot back between the shore of Hoven Bucket and Stephens Lake Plot, about 100 m from where the area was ... characterized area.

502 21 1 w 10A 3/2

18 July

The knots had moved to the mouth of Voth Slough, ... 500 m from where I saw the last. ... saw one with the adult.

19 July

Heard the knot in the area where Steve saw I saw them on 14 July. This means they moved from the Voth Slough area to near the Sanderling nest in one day, roughly 1000 m. This seems like a long distance. Steve saw the adult but did not search for the chick (s?). He thought the adult behaved as if he had chicks.

20 July

Walked the Polygons along the E and S shore of Hoven Bucket and did not hear the knot. If the bird had only one chick left on 18 July, it might be that he lost that chick and that when Steve saw the adult yesterday, the bird was without chicks (s?), hence the long distance.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Calidris alba (1)

- June 4 Along the beach, W of the camp there were 9 birds at 23:00 feeding together in the sand.
- June 5 Spotted two more birds at the same place this morning. at about 10:30. To night at 21:00 there were still two birds. They do not do much else but feed. There are usually some Ruddy Turnstones nearby.
- 6 June Two pairs feeding on the beach (the disturbed area). One male approached another male in the same hunched back approach as I saw the Ruddy Turnstone use.
- 8 June Two pairs feeding on the sandy beach W of our camp. There were also some (4) Ruddy Turnstones there.
- 9 June. Saw one bird in the company of a pair of Ruddy Turnstones on the east shore of Honey Bucket. All three were feeding on mud. At times it looked as if the Sanderling fed on the same places where the Turnstones fed, after these moved on to the next feeding spot. Perhaps the Turnstones loose the ground making it easier for the Sanderling to get into the ground. Although I did not see the Sanderling jab or poke, I did notice some mud clinging to its bill about halfway for the tip.
- On the beach, West of Camp there appeared to be two pairs and a single bird, as well as some Turnstones.
- 15 June
pair. The birds do not appear to have a territory.
- 16 June Saw two birds, a pair on the Drum area.
- 17 June At about 16:00 I observed a pair of Sanderling feeding along the S. shore of Honey Bucket. The birds stayed close together as they fed among the grasses. On three occasions in my 10 min observation

AM Verbleib
1966

calidris alba (4)

24 June.

25 June

27 June

Went to the Sandwing nest and took a picture of the bird on the nest thru the glass, two of the nest and eggs and a picture of the distraction display.

Across the gas line, between Micro Matrix AACs, I noticed no difference.

AM Verbeek
1966

Calidris alba (5)

bird, which I judged to be a female because of the small amount of brown around the head. After observing it for some 20 minutes, while it fed along the polygon ridges, the bird flew up and went for some 500 m in the direction of MicroMat where I lost it out of sight behind the buildings.

The male is present at the nest at 11:15 - eggs are present. The female is present at the nest at 11:15 - eggs are present. Roughly 350 m to the S. of the nest. At 15:15 she was on the nest, sitting very tightly as I walked by. I have not seen the male since the day we found the nest, 8 days ago.

4 July

The 4 eggs were present, no bird on the nest at 11:15

5 July

Four eggs present, ♀ not on the nest at 21:05. This is the second day now that she has not been on the nest, when I come by.

6 July

There was one bird around a small pond in the Briton area. I watched the bird feed for some 20 minutes along the pond edge and the meadow behind it. During half this time in the company of two Terns. After the feeding it perched itself and then flew over Clonagh towards the direction of the Drinn area. It looked like this was a male judging by the amount of brown around the head and neck. The male of the nest is present at the nest at 11:15 - eggs are present. This male is now away is - after the male of the nest. If he indeed goes this far away from the nest, it could explain why I have not seen him since we found the nest.

7 July

When I arrived at the nest, 11:15 - eggs are present. The male was absent, so I stayed back for some time. Fortunately at 13:55 she returned and walked to the nest.

AM Verbeek
1966

This bird, the female, and the only bird I have seen on the nest, has far less brown on the head than the male I saw yesterday. I noticed the male, feeding by himself, along the shore of Honey Bucket about 250 m. to the S. of the nest.

Four eggs, ♀ not on nest at 18:00

Four eggs ♀ not on nest at 10:15. The female was about 50 m to the N. standing on an oil drum.

Steve and I took pictures of the female on the nest around 12:00

Four eggs, ♀ not on nest at 10:15.

Found that 3 of the 4 eggs had hatched and one pipped egg in the nest. Collected two of the young after having taken a picture of the birds in the nest. When I left the female sat on the one remaining egg and the male came. (Note: the male came to the nest when I was there.)

Prepared a skin of one of the birds (NAMU 145).

Found a fertilized egg shell about 45 m from the nest.

Because of the difference in the amount of brown on the head, the female having less brown, I believe that only the female incubates in this species.

13 July Nest empty at 19:30. Did not see the adult or downies.

16 July Since they left the nest, I have not seen the adult or family again.

18 July Saw one bird sitting on the hummocks to the S. of Honey Bucket lagoon. The bird no longer showed any brown on the neck, but instead a blackish mottled color. Obviously the bird was molting.

See Barit notes of 19 July.

27 Aug. One bird approached me to about 3 m, while I walked along the beach across from the airport office.

Calidris
pusilla

per AOU 1998

AM to work
for

6 June

8 June

16 June

14 June

VS June

White, red, blue, green, yellow

26 June.

The Semipals on the Drum Area seem to be less active these days, which may mean that the territories are now firmly established or perhaps it is merely the result of poor weather, which we have had for the last few days.

27 June.

The Semipals on the Drum Area have apparently settled down. One pair was seen with their eggs in the grassy area near the shore.

30 June

Found a pair of Semipals on the Drum Area. They were sitting on a nest of grass and twigs. A pair of Murrelets #8.

1 July

Found a pair of Semipals on the Drum Area. They were sitting on a nest of grass and twigs.

2 July

Found a pair of Semipals on the Drum Area. They were sitting on a nest of grass and twigs.

4 July

Saw two birds, one with one egg, perched on a shrub in a grassy area. The other was seen, washed on shore of a small pond. Many of the insects and plants around and were still attached to the plant case. Two 'snowbirds' were feeding in a grassy area near some shrubs.

5 July

#2 - 4 young 20:50 in nest; #4 - 2 young 1st young perched on a shrub. #1 - 1 young perched on a shrub. #3 - 1 young perched on a shrub.

11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847

16 July

19 July.

Saw a Semipal engaged - the flight display. This is rather late - the year. I do not know what provoked it.

27 July

28 June

11 m.g.

13 Aug.

AM Verbeek
1966

Callinectes pusillus?

intraspecifically very aggressive.

17 Aug

This species continues to feed along pond edges exclusively. Caught an immature bird today (one broken wing) which still had natal down sticking to the tip of the feathers in her neck. The stomach was empty.

20 Aug

This species has been around since we last entered today. I saw about 3 birds on the Drum Run. I did not see them on our recent trip to E'son section.

27 Aug

These birds are found in one place only - namely, on edges and disturbed areas where there is standing water. In these situations they feed on the edge of the water - seldom in the water, by pecking for food. This seems to be the only thing they do these days. One could safely make the statement that semipals in late August feed by pecking in saturated pond edges.

29 Aug

There are still some semipals around. I saw about 5 birds feeding around pond 20 in the area. The semipals

JAM Verbeek
1966

Calidris mauri

13 Aug

One bird feeding in a shallow pond in company of Semipalmated
Sandpiper, Red Phalarope, Red back Sandpiper and Pectoral.

JAM Verbeek
1966

Calidris fuscicollis

9 June

About half way between Honey Bucket and the Voth Slough we saw one White-Rumy this afternoon. The bird fed in company of two Red-backed Sandpipers and at one point he displayed to one of the Red-backs. Part of the display involved the cocking of his tail, while he faced the Red-back.

16 June

A male was seen on the beach at the end of the Voth Slough. He was seen to display to a Red-back. The display involved the cocking of the tail and the bird facing the Red-back.

20 June

Heard one bird across Voth Creek at the Lake Enter polygons.

21 June

A bird was seen on the beach at the end of Pitelka's Census Plot.

28 June

One male "chased" a bird S.E. of Timpanik Lake at 22:15. The bird was making the going-pony sound.

29 June

One male displayed within 50 m of the RREL station. At one point his display was directed to a Red-back.

30 June

A male was seen on the beach at the end of the RREL station.

3 July

A male was seen on the beach at the end of the RREL station.

5 July

A male was seen on the beach at the end of the RREL station.

9 July

A male was seen on the beach at the end of the RREL station.

14 July

Between Pitelka's Census Lake and the station 11 males were seen. One displayed to a Red-back. The display involved the cocking of the tail and the bird facing the Red-back. The bird was seen to display to a Red-back. The display involved the cocking of the tail and the bird facing the Red-back. The bird was seen to display to a Red-back. The display involved the cocking of the tail and the bird facing the Red-back.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Indrius indrius is a

St. Louis lava and begin to break out of the
several times, and get the same response.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Calidris bairdii (1)

6 June

In our explorations this morning, from between 09:00 and 11:00 we saw or heard about a dozen Baird's Sandpipers. Some were engaged in the flight song which sounds louder and harsher than that of the Red-back, but it also has the frog like quality, i.e. phonetically it has a lot of rolling r's.

This afternoon - 16:45 to 17:45 Steve and I watched a pair of them. At first they stood quietly preening themselves. They then began to feed and we got some feeding data from them.

7 June.

I observed one Baird's feeding on a bare patch of tundra.

8 June.

Two Baird's fed in company of 4 Red-backs along the W. shore of Honey Bucket lagoon. These are the only two birds I saw today.

9 June

On the S. end of Beach Ridge ~~we~~ I saw two Bairds. Steve and I saw them there before on 6 June. They seem to pick more than they jab.

12 June

I observed a single male Baird's feeding on a bare patch of tundra.

4 M. J. J. J. J.
1966

S. n. b. b. b. (3)

23 June.

The first nest was found in the SE corner of Honey Bucket lagoon. The eggs were found in the nest. The nest was located in the SE corner of Honey Bucket lagoon. The birds were not very active displaying today, possibly because of the bad weather, but it could also be that they have established territories and the two nests support this idea.

24 June

Localized two nests today. In both cases the birds were creeping in front of me, and then the distraction display.

25 June

Checked nest 1 and 2 and recorded nest #1 has 4 eggs and nest #2 has 2 eggs. The birds were very active. I supposed to have a growth egg today.

Found another nest with 4 eggs in the afternoon (#5) in North Salt lagoon. The nest was located on a high polygon.

27 June

New nest #9 with 4 eggs behind AACS cabin.

New nest #12 with 2 eggs along the gas line about 100 m. N of nest #1.

29 June

New nest #13 about 50 m. SE of animal pens. (3 eggs)

New nest #14 between telephone pole 11 & 12 on drum area (3 eggs)

New nest #15 Drum area, about 200 m. from telephone pole 21 (perpendicular to row of poles) 4 eggs.

30 June

New nest #16 Drum area about 100 m. E of animal pens.

31 June

New nest #17 about 400 m. E of animal pens. 21

AM 1000

Arctophaga variabilis

4 eggs at 22.00

2, 100

Nest #18. Drum area about 3m N. of shoreline and

4.00

The nest is in a small area about 10m x 2m

4.00

I determined the general location of the birds and of the

nest.

The birds, however, were quite close together and one bird was

seen to be on the nest. The other bird was seen to be

on the nest. The birds were quite close together and one bird was

seen to be on the nest. The other bird was seen to be

4.00

The birds were quite close together and one bird was

seen to be on the nest. The other bird was seen to be

on the nest. The birds were quite close together and one bird was

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seen to be on the nest. The other bird was seen to be

on the nest. The birds were quite close together and one bird was

seen to be on the nest. The other bird was seen to be

11/11/11

July 11, 1911

3 July. Saw the first group of 4 birds flying together.
5 July. New nest #21. (4 eggs) 11:00 W. shore of South Salt Lagoon
near FAA Station

New nest #22. (4 eggs) 11:00 W. shore of South Salt Lagoon
near FAA Station

E of #21.

6 July. New nest #24. (2 eggs) 11:00 Beach Ridge near second ditch
NW of P's Rot.

The birds were seen flying together to the S. of the

7 July. New nest #25. (4 eggs) 11:00 Beach Ridge near second ditch
NW of P's Rot.

The birds were seen flying together to the S. of the

New nest #26. (4 eggs) 11:00 Beach Ridge near second ditch
NW of P's Rot.

#15

8 July. New nest #27. (4 eggs) 11:00 Beach Ridge near second ditch
NW of P's Rot.

New nest #28. (4 eggs) 11:00 Beach Ridge near second ditch
NW of P's Rot.

When I found out of them was quarantined in second ditch
area. The birds were seen flying together to the S. of the

The birds were seen flying together to the S. of the
area. The birds were seen flying together to the S. of the

picture of her at a distance of 100m.

9 July. New nest #29. (4 eggs) 11:00 Beach Ridge near second ditch
NW of P's Rot.

10 July. New nest #30. (4 eggs) 11:00 Beach Ridge near second ditch
NW of P's Rot.

On our walk to the beach I saw a bird in a
bamboo thicket where it was a. This was
a bird.

11 July. (Check on the birds seen on 7-11-11. The birds were
seen on 7-11-11. The birds were seen on 7-11-11.

July 11, 1911. The birds were seen on 7-11-11. The birds were seen on 7-11-11.

A M Jensen
1960

[Faint handwritten notes]

2a

13 July

10.

14 July

#1 - Long, long, at 8:05, 6:00

4 - 2000 - 11 - 2 wet.

-15 June

Near reef. - 20 - 40 yds Elson Lagoon

#1 - 100% ...

-16 July

28 - Kina.

7 Reiga.

8 3 wet young, 1 egg at 21:15.

Incubation period - 11 days $\pm 1, 8$ is the range.

18 July

20 - 4 eggs ; # 13 - 4 eggs ; # 25 - 4 eggs , # 17 - 4 eggs.

Steve watched it 10 to 15 hours hours a day, and the bird
go off the nest twice in some 5 minutes at the time. He never
saw two birds feeding together. I watched # 25 for 3 hours and
saw the incubating bird leave the nest once in 10 minutes.

In addition to some four directions and some the
shallow parts, and more of them than at present.

N. Verbeek
1966

Fulmarus glacialis

Neighbourhood of the nest, and is of a wide range of feeding. The exposed position of the nest does not necessitate his or her presence near the nest, to warn the incubating one of approaching danger (See notes of 2 July). Why, as the Semipal not do the same thing, or the Red-back for that matter? It might well be that the Sanderling has a similar system of nest attendance. In the Sanderling I noticed only the female on the nest, whenever I checked the nest during the day. The male was around, on the stray area at large, but not near the nest. It could well be that he incubated at night, allowing the female to feed. The Sanderling nest is exposed too, and this allows the incubating bird to get off the nest, without the necessity of being warned by the mate.

The nest at the CRREL (#31) had four cold eggs and they as well as the nest were cold. So it seems that in this nest, and in the case of nest 20, from both of which we shot the male, the female did not come back.

Watched a bird, accompanied by three chicks from 15:50 to 17:50. During this time they were attended by one adult. This bird brooded the young for 9 minutes from 17:21 to 17:30. Then the adult and young fed for 3 minutes, after which the adult flew away from 17:33 to 17:37½. The adult flew away for a distance of some 75 m. On returning the bird brooded the young from 17:37½ to 17:40 after which they all fed again. Once again I should mention that the adult flew off, leaving the young alone for a while.

I went back to this nest in the evening and shot the adult, which turned out to be a male (Testes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, weight 29.4 (body slit)).

M Verbeek
1966

Actitis americana

After shooting the bird I watched the chicks in another
broom. During this time no other adult showed up. From
where I was sitting 40-50 m. I could hear the young peep.
After half an hour, 21:40, the young stopped peeping and
when I went over to the spot at 22:00 the three young were
dead. Air temperature at the ARH thermometer (near front
door of office) was 42°F. Ground temperature must have been
lower. This particular male I shot was not fat at all,
except for some between the clavicles.

While I was watching the birds this afternoon I also
kept an eye on #17. At one time I noticed two adults
feeding together some 40m from the nest. They flew up
together, once, and landed again. After some time one of
one bird flew to the nest, the other flew away and I could
not see it again. I watched this nest for two hours.

Found #14 had hatched, one seen and one not.

#25, which I watched for three hours yesterday, had
3 dry young and one wet one at 22:30

20 July.

The Baird Sandpiper which Steve shot in company of three
chicks turned out to be a male.

Two other birds, which he thought were associated with
young (the latter were not found) turned out to be a male and
female.

In the afternoon I intended to shoot the incubating bird of Nest 1
but found the nest deserted. Nest also was robbed of eggs.

30 July

At 10:00 AM, I went to the house for...

A M. L. L. L. L.
1966

Contopus virens (11)

Both birds had an excessive amount of fat on the breast, back, thighs and between the clavicles - excessive for this time of the year and for an incubating bird.

Checked the nests (#13, 20) and found them unattended at 19:00.

In the evening Steve and I went to the Farm at the CRREL to watch both #23 and 31. Nest 23 proved to have been robbed, the other nest still had 4 eggs. I watched the bird on the nest from 20:10 to 21:40. It only left the nest once, from 20:46-20:50. At 21:40 Steve collected the bird and I then watched it for a while. It was very active around the nest. I kept watching the nest from 22:00 and soon heard a second Bird. The bird of nest #31 was a male (Testes 2×1) and weight 41.1 g. This bird was not very fat.

19 July

Went back to check nest #13 at 00:20 and found a second bird on the nest. Nest 20 was not checked and was empty.

Steve and I went to the nest at 00:45 and shot the bird of #13, which proved to be a male (Testes 2×1 , 145.7 g) in very fat condition.

Checked both #13, and 20 this morning at 09:00 and saw no birds on either nest.

It appears that in case of the Barns, as has been found in other shorebirds, both male and female incubate on one and the same nest, and they appear to do so in long stretches, at least 3 hours at the time, possibly longer. The extreme fat condition of the birds seems to indicate that they eat a great deal during the periods of the nest. Once the bird is off the nest, and the male starts to incubate, the former seems to disappear from the

M Verbeek
1966

Parus palmarum.

11 Aug.

Back at Barnum. H. tried to see a single sand sandpiper
H. tried.

24 Aug

enclosed one seen feeding along a small pond. The nest
had 4 eggs. and also mixed with Semipalm and Red backs.
while perched in a marsh pond. This is the first Hawk I have
seen at Lake Umbagog.

20 Aug

NAM ¹⁹⁰⁰ ₁₉₀₀

row of telephone poles

gas line

P10

a 11

P4

b 17

b 15

r 26

b 16

b 28

P11 • b 8

a 12

b 1

b 14

b 12

P9

P2

b 19

P7

P1

b 15

b 7

P3

b 18

b 13

b 20

Scale 100 feet

NAM Verbeek
1966

Distance between pole 1 & 2 = 30 steps

2x3 = 6

3x4 = 12

Row of 12 poles 10 steps E of new poles

Distance between pole 4 & 5 = 28 steps

Distance between pole 1 & 2 = 30 steps

Nest 620 80 steps from pole 1 and 40 steps from pole 2

b 18 distance pole 2 & 3, 20 from pole 2 and 14 from line of poles

p 3 " " 3x4, 4 from 5 and 8 from line

b 7 " " 2x4, 0 from 3 and 30 from line

p 1 " " 4x5, 1 from 5 and 64 from line

b 14 " " 1x14, 23 from pole 7

p 9 " " 1x9, 35 from pole 11

a 12 " " 13x14, 0 from 13 and 31 from pole line

b 1 " " 14x15, 4 from 15 and 14 from line of poles

p 11 " " 15x15, 4 from 15 and 15 from line

b 16 " " 18x19, 0 from 18 and 19 from line

b 20 " " 1x20, 14 from 13

b 17 " " 20x21, 4 from 21 and 17 from line

a 11 " " 22x23, 22 from 22

p 13 " " 1x23, 37 from 13

b 10 " " 1x24, 4 from 10 and 4 from line

b 12 " " 1x25, 12 from line

distance from pole 1 to pole 12

a 15 distance from pole 1 to pole 15

p 14 distance from pole 1 to pole 14

distance from pole 1 to pole 1

- 012 distance from area 1 to point was 11, not to point 11, 11
 01 distance from 12x13, 5 from gas line in point 11
 distance from 012x101 = 90 steps
 01 distance from 22, 11 from 11, 11
 015 distance from 11, 11 from 11, 11
 021 distance from 11, 11 from 11, 11

Distance	Area	Point	Distance	Steps
012	11	11	11	11 steps
014	11	11	11	11 steps
04	11	11	11	11 steps
03	11	11	11	11 steps
03	11	11	11	11 steps

P14

E. area

Distance between Band 22 and 31 was 115 steps
 " " Band 11 and 11 36 steps

JAM Verbeek
1966

Calidris melanotos

7 June.

While at the Voth area, where I observed some 40 Red-backed Sandpipers, the first Pectoral of the season came over. It flew in a erratic pattern, diving and rising as it went, much like the flight of a snipe (except for the diving and rising).

8 June.

There were two Pectorals at the entrance of Voth Slough into Honey Bucket lagoon. I noticed another pair over at Wohlschlag Slough. These were the only two pairs I saw to day - all the areas I checked.

10 June

About 1 Mi. S. of Brant Point I witnessed the display of the Pectoral Sandpiper. A pre-mating display indeed. The bird jumps up in the air and flip-flop along, much like a Short-eared Owl.

The bird then settles down and the display has been repeated several times - up to now it more he continuous for a variable distance rising and dipping down in an undulating fashion, after which he settles down.

12 June

~~Not seen to day~~: Yesterday I only saw one bird.

14 June

North of Wohlschlag Slough, we saw a pair of Pectorals flying over the area.

15 June

Two Pectorals were seen flying over the area.

16 June

Saw one pair flying over the N. end of the Voth area. The female was seen from the south and the male from the north. They were seen in the Voth area and the male was seen to be flying over the area.

AM 10/10/12
1/1

June 10th

North Island Lake. While they were there the male
birds were singing. At these times during the time of song
the male birds were singing the song of the male
birds.

17 June.

Found a male bird on a tree branch. It was singing
the song of the male birds. It was singing the song of the
male birds. It was singing the song of the male birds.

19 June

20 June

Found a male bird on a tree branch. It was singing
the song of the male birds. It was singing the song of the
male birds. It was singing the song of the male birds.

21 June

Found a male bird on a tree branch. It was singing
the song of the male birds. It was singing the song of the
male birds. It was singing the song of the male birds.
At times there are many more of the male birds; & the
female birds are also singing. It was singing the song of the
male birds. It was singing the song of the male birds.

23 June

24 June

Found a male bird on a tree branch. It was singing
the song of the male birds. It was singing the song of the
male birds. It was singing the song of the male birds.
At times there are many more of the male birds; & the
female birds are also singing. It was singing the song of the
male birds. It was singing the song of the male birds.
One saw a male bird on a tree branch. It was singing
the song of the male birds. It was singing the song of the
male birds. It was singing the song of the male birds.
At times there are many more of the male birds; & the
female birds are also singing. It was singing the song of the
male birds. It was singing the song of the male birds.
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the song of the male birds. It was singing the song of the
male birds. It was singing the song of the male birds.

Found a male bird on a tree branch. It was singing
the song of the male birds. It was singing the song of the
male birds. It was singing the song of the male birds.

Calidris melanotos (3).

Very active either. It is possible that the windy, cold weather was a factor in the behavior of the birds, but I am not sure for the apparent passive behavior of the males.

25 June

No birds seen in afternoon. The area between Pitelka's Census Plot is rather low and marshy, with lots of pools especially in the W and N. In spite of these ideal conditions there were no Pectorals at all.

26 June

Noticed a group of five males standing in the meadow behind AACs.

28 June

Saw a group of 37 pectorals at 22:00 in the meadow SE. of Imikpuuk Lake. They were spread out over a distance of some 30 m. Some birds fed but most of them just stood facing the wind. When a Black-throated Parasitic Jaeger flew over, the whole flock took off.

29 June

Saw several small groups of 5, 6 birds to day. One such group fed together across the road from AACs. This morning there was some hooting activity in Holmes Moss, and on one occasion there, I saw a male and female fly together. The group at AACs consisted of 3 males and 2 females.

30 June

There was a great deal of activity on Pitelka's plot this morning, as small flocks from 2 to 30 birds, kept flying back and forth. They feed in the marsh and use the bridge to rook. I only saw two females for sure. There was no sexual chasing or any displaying among the males.

3 July

There was only 1 Pectoral (femur?) at the N end and 2 birds at the Census plot at the S end. There is quite a lot of activity with the return.

AMC 1966

Calidris melanotos

Time which were part of a wave which may have arrived a few days and moved on again.

There was Central Marsh near the old CRER road to the
Yankee bridge and saw several groups of 2, 4, 5 and a larger
to a group of 10 birds.

Saw a flock of about 45 birds at 21:00 E. of the CRER
fence.

During the winter the group obtained the size of 45 as more
and more smaller groups settled near the birds that were
already on the ground.

5 June A flock of 9 and a flock of 7 E. and W. of South Salt
hagoon respectively. They were not feeding, just standing
around. Did not see any birds in the afternoon. The
birds were N. of Back Bridge and E. of North Salt hagoon.

6 July. Only small group of Pectorals moved over P's plot.
About 200 m. N. of the plot on the road to the Lake Estate, near a
small Pectoral began flying around and a few birds were
After backing away for some time she kept coming back to the
same spot in the meadow. On my second visit in morning to see
if it was the same bird. It was.
nest about 2 days old.

9 June No. seen in any

11 July A large scattered flock (± 50 birds) on the W side of Garrison
Range. I could not get much info on sex because of the sun.

1st Week
1906

13 July.

Found none - 2 birds seen in the morning.

14 July

Not seen to-day

15 July

A flock of 12 birds on the slope leading from P's plot to Holmes Moss. Also one bird at Gasline Bridge.

16 July.

The Pectoral situation brightened up to-day. On P's plot I saw several flocks, one of 25 birds. All others were smaller. I never saw them do any thing but stand around, but this is probably due to my presence.

19 July.

No Pectorals on P's plot during the census and no Pectorals seen ~~on my hike~~ from RR over the Beach Bridge to the CRR dam.

20 July.

Saw a flock of 18 birds in the meadows S. of lines IX & X. and an other flock of 7 birds. These flocks later fed and moved on with 12 golden Plovers and a single turnstone. Noticed a Pectoral flying about me in the Voth Area not far from where the road goes thru the slough toward the gaswell. The bird no doubt had young in the neighborhood.

22 July.

At Meade River, found the nest located by Paul de Benedictis. The bird flushed from right underneath my feet. She still had 4 or 5 eggs.

23 July.

There are many more Pectorals than at Barrow and even fewer birds are not seen - flocks of 5 or 6 and 10 or 12. There are also many more birds seen in the morning.

25 July

Checked the nest again this morning and found 4 eggs.

NAM Verwek
1960

July 27 - 1960

Since incubation I did not flush her.

27 July

Checked the Pectoral nest again. The male Pectoral was
seen near the nest again.

28 July

Female still incubating at 23:30.

30 July

At 14:00 still incubating. I did not flush the bird.

31 July

At 21:00 nest empty. The female was about 20 m. S. of
the nest and flew about me excitedly.

1 Aug.

Found the 4 chicks and the female about 100 m from the nest.

11 Aug.

Back at Barrow, I heard the Pectorals to be the most abundant
bird here, as on the Barrow area. 5 m. from the nest
was a large number of them. At some moments, some birds
were seen to fly about the nest. The birds
were very nervous, appearing very much as the members of a
flock there were several individuals who were
rather aggressive, flying this or that. The birds
were seen to be very nervous.

13 Aug.

See entry under *C. pusillus* for this date.

17 Aug.

There were distinctly fewer Pectorals around than on 11 Aug.
In about 3 hours time I saw about 20 birds on the
Drum Area as large.

26 Aug.

There were still some pectorals around today, but their
numbers were very small. Saw one bird sleeping on the
Beach Ridge and there were two birds on the Drum Area.

J. A. M. Verbeek
1966

Callidris alpina.

3 June

Out on Beach Ridge we saw the first Red-backs - some 3 pairs. The males were actively flying and chasing each other.

4 June

In the same area as above we saw the same number of birds, about 10 (7♂)

6 June

Red-backs moved in since we went out last, along with some other shore birds. When we went out in the late afternoon to Beach Ridge we only saw one Red back.

7 June

This afternoon Steve and I went to Voth Area where we saw several flocks of Red backs. In one I counted 17 birds and in addition there were pairs sitting on the tundra making a total of about 30 birds. The flock stayed more or less together although there was some chasing going on. Then, ^{the ones that did the chasing,} were probably birds that had been here a few days. In the evening we saw a flock of some 50 birds at about 21:00. Many of these stood facing the wind with their bills tucked under a wing. The whole day long there was a cold E wind.

8 June.

Red-backs continued to be the most common shore bird so far. They are all over the tundra. In some cases they appear to be paired, in other cases they feed together in groups of 4 to 6 and also there are some single birds around. Even so often two males in a communal group start to chase each other. Often too, some single male lands near a paired couple and this too results in a wild chase. To day I noticed how one such single male when he approached a couple did not settle but continued to fly. The male of the paired couple shook one wing

15

... were at ...

167

17 June

We found two more Redback nests each with 4 eggs. on the same area.

10. vi



Calculus

27 June

Found a nest with 4 eggs behind the A.A. 5 in it the sheet was
one behind the telephone wire (#11)

27.22

5

3

4. 1

2

1

1, 1' 24 25 26

7.

AM Vermeer
1966

Calidris alpina (5)

me and was appearing food from the grass as well as picking food from the ground. Gleaning, I have observed R. Phalaropes do for some time now.

15 July.

There was a flock of 12 birds around me, when I sat near a Golden Plover nest. These birds may have come in response to the noise made by the Plovers.

Saw two birds foraging for food in a shallow pool. At one time the head went under water. When I checked the pool I found the mud to be very loose sloppy material.

26 July

At Meade River I saw few Redbacks the last days. Today, on the shores of a large lake, ± 2 mi. N. of our camp, I saw a small group, ± 7 birds. These birds probably congregated there to feed on the mud. They were feeding on the mud.

5 Aug.

There are very few Redbacks left around here. During a 3 km walk I only saw one adult and two fledglings feeding along the edge of a pond.

11 Aug.

Back at Barrow, the Redbacks were the third commonest bird to-day. Most birds seen were juveniles, with the spotted breasts. In some instances they associated with the flocks of Pictouls.

13 Aug.

See entry under C. pusillus for this date

17 Aug.

The most common shore bird to-day

22 Aug.

At Meade River, I saw two birds feeding (jabbing) in the sand along the river. These two birds were immatures.

26 Aug.

Back at Barrow, the Redbacks are still present. These are mainly immatures, but I did see at least two adults.

29 Aug.

Redbacks were the most common bird to-day. During

AM 10:00
900

ananas up

On 1/2 hour walk today I saw three adults and
about 25-30 immatures. The birds were found within
a km from the location on the Thum, near the
road on and along the E shore of the Great Lagoon.
I did not see any Red backs. Both adults and immatures
in the same place and in similar positions.

AM Verbeek
1966.

Common Kingfisher

26⁷ June.

At the junction of the road to the gas well and the Village
Road in the Lake Eater Area I noticed a bird feeding - company
of a few Kingfishers. The bird was in the water
and had a dark brick red chest and neck.

It could be nothing else but a Common Kingfisher. When
it was in the water it was very close to the shore. It appeared
to me to be in the water. The bird was very active
feeding and then it flew up to the top of the tree and
out of sight in the tree.

NAM Venek
1966

Tryngites versicolor

13 Aug.

Steve found one of these in a tray and called me over to see it. It was a juvenile with yellow legs, a buffy head and neck, and dark scales on the back and wings. It was about the size of Pectoral Sandpiper and the latter species was nearly a comparison. The head of the bird reminded Steve of that of a pigeon, while it noted its dove-like habit of walking and standing, although this habit was not as rigid as in a real plover. Steve found the bird at Garrison Ridge.

15 Aug

Steve shot a juvenile male to-day.

Limnospiza ~~compuncta~~ (1)

14 June. Observed two birds at Eisen hagoon, N of Chao Siding road.
When I first saw them they stood together on top of a papyrus.
Then when I pushed them they ran over to a immediate
meadow where they hid along the stream bank.

21 June One bird circled around me at 05:00 am while I was at
30 m., apparently out of curiosity. This appearance was being
investigated by a Turnstone who came over from about a 1/4
a mile away and settled about 1 m. from the bird which.
It is possible that the turnstone merely came over to check
me out, although I am not sure.

At Eisen hagoon a second Limnospiza flew around me
and landed nearby. I again had the impression it was
checking me out.

27 June Saw three fly over the W. end of Gasline Ridge. At least one
of the birds gave a yodling type of call, which I did not hear
before.

29 June Three birds over Holmes Moss, one other bird on two
birds SE. of the RRE. area.

30 June One bird seen at 11:00 am. No other birds seen.

3 June Four birds seen at 10:00 am.

6 June One bird seen at 10:00 am. It was seen on the
bank of the stream. The bird was very close to the
stream, and it was very quiet.

23 June At Nam River I saw a bird. It was seen at
10:00 am. The bird was very close to the stream.

Limnodromus scotopaceus 2

26 July.

At 18 to 20 miles a small stream flows into the river. I saw a bird about 100 yards from the river. It was a small bird, about the size of a chick. I heard a second chick call. I saw the male. It looked like a small bird. I saw the young. I am not mistaken. This is the first breeding season for this bird.

Later in the evening, 22:00 I went across the river with Tom to check a bird he had seen there, which turned out to be an other long-billed dowitcher. This bird behaved as if it was a long-billed dowitcher.

I saw a bird that was about 100 yards from the river. It was a small bird, about the size of a chick. I heard a second chick call. I saw the male. It looked like a small bird. I saw the young. I am not mistaken. This is the first breeding season for this bird.

27 July.

Prepared the skin of the downy young (NAMU 152).

17 Aug

Back at Barrow, heard and saw one bird fly over the Gunn Area.

24 Aug.

Seven birds flew over the Gunn Area.

25 Aug.

Saw a flock of 8 birds in the Gunn Area, feeding along pond edges.

26 Aug.

Saw a bird that was about 100 yards from the river. It was a small bird, about the size of a chick. I heard a second chick call. I saw the male. It looked like a small bird. I saw the young. I am not mistaken. This is the first breeding season for this bird.

29 Aug

Saw a bird that was about 100 yards from the river. It was a small bird, about the size of a chick. I heard a second chick call. I saw the male. It looked like a small bird. I saw the young. I am not mistaken. This is the first breeding season for this bird.

AM Lerbek
1966

lobipes lobatus

11 June

21 June

23 July

seen at a time ...
A single ...
At Meade River quite a common bird. During the several
trip I made today ... more common than the Red-
Phalarope.

Lobipes lobatus
is now

Phalaropus lobatus
(Red-necked Phalarope)
per AOU 1995

Phalaropus
fulicaria

NAM Verbeek
1966

Phalaropus fulicarius

9 June.

The first 2 birds of the season flew by me as I stood watching 6 Red-backs feed on the edge of the W. side of Footprint Lake. The phalarops appeared dark thru my sunglasses but when I got the theta binoculars I could see the warm brick red color. The continued flying against the wind till out of sight. One of the birds was definitely a male, and I think the other was too.

10 June

At least two groups of Red Phalaropes moved past us at Brown Lagoon. One flock counted 10 birds the other was of about similar size. They stick together in a flock. Toward 17:00

11 June

12 June

Took 3 phalarops pictures. One was at home and I took one picture by slowly walking up to it. The other was more cautious and could not be approached within 1.75 m.

In the middle of Central Marsh there were 5 birds feeding in shallow water. Three of these were females. At one point there were two females and a male feeding together, although it was obvious that one of the females was mated to the male. The other female was not chased away.

19 June

Two phalarops were seen at the same point of time and walked away from me. One was above him at an angle of 15°.

AM: 1966

... ..
... ..
... ..

20 June

It seems there are fewer phalaropes around these days.
... ..
... ..
... ..

female comes around and makes the pip, pip note.

21 June

Found another nest, #21 with 3 eggs at Euron Lagoon.
The male flushed at about 2 m from me. The absence of a
female,
the approach of a predator, does not allow the phalarope to leave
his nest area & time. Here, his nest is more concealed, so that
he has not quite as good a view of his surroundings. You
therefore almost have to flush the bird if you want to see him.

22 June

Near the
a Red Phalarope in winter plumage, except for the base of the bill, which
was yellow and for a few brown edged feathers on the lower
abdomen. Steve collected it for its stomach. I prepared the skin
... ..

23 June

He's four females today

25 June

Found three pairs in the afternoon,
... .. eggs.

27 June

I think nest #1 is deserted. This probably occurred when I found
the nest 19 June.

29 June

A male flushed from a nest with 4 eggs on Richards' Foot Nest
#3.

It seems there are even fewer phalaropes around these days.
Perhaps some females have already departed, while at the same
time males are moulting.

FM Division
1960.

30 June

[illegible]

17-xx

3

57 June.

6 June

4-1985

7

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

July 1962

0 June

9 June

11 June

Nest #2 one 1st fledged and 4 eggs young this morning at 21:00.

Nest #7 had not hatched yet.

#8 not hatched yet.

#9, New nest, 4 eggs 70 m. W. of P's plot. Did not see any female Phalaropes today.

#8 fledged.

Saw no ♀ today. I think they left for good on 7 June. Not so, this evening on the Gasline Bridge I saw a flock of 4 females.

New nest (#10) with 4 eggs about 25 m N. of #9.

Nest #6 had 3 very young and 1 egg at 17:30.

14 July

#7 - 4 eggs at 17:15, #9 fledged, #10 fledged.

Found a male and 3 young (still covered white egg tooth) about 20 m E. of nest.

15 July

There were a number of pairs of young in the area of Holmes Moss. I assume they had chicks and were dispersed by the morning.

Nest #1 had 4 eggs and 1 young 1st fledged.

16 July

Nest #7 not hatched yet at time of census of P's plot.

19 July

Nest #1 hatched. 1st young were about 25 m. W. of the nest along a stagnant ditch.

Nest #2 had one unhatched egg in the nest cup.

26 July

At Pointe St. Louis, not as common as species as the Northern Phalarope. Only saw two males during a 5 hour hike.

27 July

Chased a long-tailed Jaeger and forced him to drop a fledgling Red Phalarope with its primaries still 1/2 cm in the feathers.

11 August. Back at Carrow. I only saw about 6 Phalaropes in the area.

NAM Verbeek
1966

1) Thymus vulgaris maritimus

12 Aug

Many immature Red Phalaropes are being 'killed' when they fly into the telephone wires along the shore. At least several dead or dying birds have been picked up. In many cases the birds have lost an entire wing, sheared off at the scapula.

13 Aug

See entry under *C. pusillus* in this date.

14 Aug

The whole length of the coast line is but 2. The thickness, usually, being close to the shore. Obviously, most of these winds must have come from elsewhere. The wind are very restless and they continue to stir themselves up, flying against the shore winds.

2c Lva.

25. Answer

27 Aug

I counted 153 birds in the sea along the beach from the theatre to beach camp. The birds seem to feed along or nearby the rocks, probably because the water is less in motion in those places.

29 Aug

There were several a small one here. The birds were
drinking. The water was very shallow and the birds were
in the pond. There were also some fish in the water. The birds
want material and then pecking food in the places where
the Red-Throated Loopholes, which are away, but the birds
are not in the water. The birds are in the water.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Stercorarius pomarinus

June 3

We saw one single bird flying across our snow-cat. It flew in a straight line eastward.

June 6

Saw one dead bird on the tundra. Probably died last year.

8 June

One bird flew south along the W. shore of Elson lagoon. When I noticed the bird, for the first time it was being chased by a shorebird, which according to Pitelka was probably a Ruddy Turnstone.

9 June

Two more birds flew SW over the Voith Creek area. I don't know what they are looking for, there seems nothing ~~there~~ to eat for them at present.

10 June

Five Jaegers flew over Thomas McRass as we stopped on

the ice.

Could not see what they were feeding on (if they were feeding) on.

11 June

Five Jaegers flew over Honey Bucket lagoon. They would be on the same birds we saw yesterday. Saw three more as we left.

we saw three more as we left.

12 June

One single bird flew over Central Marsh.

13 June

Noticed one young bird on the ground, walking along a

ridge of snow.

it was a juvenile.

17 June

Three birds were seen flying over

18 June

One bird flew over Honey Bucket and was being chased by Ruddy Turnstones.

5

One bird was seen flying over

6

One bird was seen flying over

17 Aug.

We saw 2 birds and later on a third on the ice.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Silvotarsus femoralis (2)

Elson lagoon E of the spit of land leading to the Point.

These are the first Pomarine Jaegers seen since 9 July.

11 June

12 June

Three birds, one dark phase, flew over central marsh. I don't know what they are doing here, there seems as yet nothing to eat.

13 June

One dark phase

20 June

Two dark phase birds seen near the lake. One dark phase bird seen near the lake.

24 June

One dark phase bird seen near the lake. One dark phase bird seen near the lake.

5 July

One dark phase bird seen near the lake. One dark phase bird seen near the lake.

11 July

One dark phase bird seen near the lake. One dark phase bird seen near the lake.

16 July

One dark phase bird seen near the lake. One dark phase bird seen near the lake.

19 July

Saw one 'parasitic' layer with dark to a faintly brown. Biting, but the latter escaped many times. Biting.

21 July

At 10:00 AM, saw two birds feeding on the ground. One dark phase bird seen near the lake. One dark phase bird seen near the lake.

22 July

One dark phase bird seen near the lake. One dark phase bird seen near the lake.

27 Aug

A few layers have been with us at Parnassus. One dark phase bird seen near the lake. One dark phase bird seen near the lake.

31 Aug

One dark phase bird seen near the lake. One dark phase bird seen near the lake.

Die Variation der Eigenschaften

14. 17. 18.

1. 1. 6

45

21 June

One l.v.

5.

9. 12. 19

15 May,

17 June

19 June

2. μ_i

27 Index

Chased a bird off its prey, which turned out to be a Red
Tanager feeding with primaries still down in the alders.

24 Aug

Back at Barrow, I saw one bird hovering over the tundra
in the Lake-Porter area.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Larus hyperboreus (1)

June 3

I observed a group of some 50 of these large gulls as they congregated on a trail left behind by a snow-cat. They all appeared to be adult birds ($\pm 90\%$ adult) and I noted quite a bit of display among them, such as the "long call". Steve says they hang around all year and do not breed.

June 4.

The gulls ~~seem~~ seem to have their favored areas where they congregate. One of these is behind the houses south of town and another is on the frozen ocean west of town. They sit out there in small noise bushes. Where they actually feed I do not know, but garbage is probably important.

10 June.

There are distinctly less gulls around at the moment.

15 June

Saw only two gulls today.

23 June

On South Salt lagoon I saw about 40 Glaucous Gulls resting along the beach.

6 July

Saw a dozen or so red-g. in central Marsh in company of a Parasitic Jaegers.

9 July

About 40-50 birds feeding in central Marsh. Wonder what they

18 July

Noticed 9 gulls roosting on the S. shore of Wohlschlag lagoon on a gravel bar (20:00).

26 July

At least 100 birds are roosting on a gravel bar over the tundra around our camp.

31 July

There are at least 50 gulls feeding on caribou remains left behind after the animals were skinned out yesterday. Without the presence of this I don't think there would be so many gulls.

AM Verbeek
1966

Larus hyperboreus (2)

- 24 Aug. Noticed 11 birds along Joth Creek and a group of ± 25 birds on the Britton area.
- 3 Sept. Saw 24 birds on the Britton Area.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Xerops saxatilis

22 June

His saw at least two of these birds at a creek as collected one bird on the edge of a stream. Later on, on a dry creek there was an other bird on the same spot. The stream was shaded with so that grass. One out of the water. Perhaps two birds were in stream.

25 July

At Kiana river I saw two birds, about 3 km SE of camp.

26 July

One bird and about 2 km. away.

17 Aug.

Back at Barrow, we saw several large flocks of adults and immatures along both sides of the sand spit leading to Point Barrow. This is apparently a favorite place, rich in food, for the gulls have been gathering here for at least a week.

27 Aug.

One bird along the beach.

3 Sept.

Small flocks of these birds were along the shore towards Inuvik camp. I saw the same movement of birds yesterday.

A large concentration, mostly immatures at Point Barrow. There were an estimated 500 birds.

Observations

- 14 June _____

- 15 June _____

- 22 June One bird flew over the river at Iliamna.
- 30 June One single bird flew S. along Pelly's tract.
- 5 July _____

- 10 July Four birds N. of Airport along the lagoon.
- 18 July One bird over Wohlshlag Slough at 22:30.
- 25 July At Meade River I saw several terns. At one point the birds were dive bombing terns, which probably meant that they had been nesting.
- 13 Aug Seven birds flew over camp at Barrow.
- 16 Aug 22 birds over the Dunn Area.
- 17 Aug. Several herring birds, adults and immatures were busily feeding in the waters on both sides of the spit of sand leading to Point Barrow.
- 22 Aug. At Meade River, Tom and I saw one immature bird and 3 adults. The immature still looked the way it was when it was first seen at Iliamna.
- 23 Aug. Near Barrow I noticed a flock of 20 birds flying high over the tundra.
- 27 Aug. Several birds flying back and forth over the lake. One immature bird, a group of 5 to 10 birds, both immatures and adults, were seen.
- 3 Sept. There were 10 birds were pulled out of the water. The birds were probably the same as the ones seen at Iliamna.

Cephus grylle

17 Aug.

Probably a new breeding bird for the Barrow Area. Murrel Salomonson found the bird nesting in an oil drum on 14 August, while he was hunting seals near the old village of Nuuk inside the lagoon. The nest, with one whitish egg with dark spots on it, was located in the right hand corner of a partially flattened oil drum, which had a slit in one end which gave entrance to the drum. The opening faced SE and the drum lay on a sandy part of the narrow sandy spit. When we got nearby, after beaching the Umiak, the bird flew off the nest and circled around us a few times before landing nearby in the ocean. This circling and landing was performed once more. When we departed the bird went back in the drum again. On our way to the nest, when we were still on the water some 500 m from the nest, we saw one Cephus grylle, which was almost certainly a second bird, and while we tried to photograph the nest, the Eskimo boys claimed to have seen two birds to the north of the nest along the beach, giving a total of 3 to 4 birds (including the nesting bird) in the area. The Eskimos say that this species occurs in the off shore waters all winter long.

3 Sept.

I revisited the above nest, after we had been told that some Eskimo boys had shot the adult bird a few days ago. They shot it because they had never shot such a bird before! The egg lay near the entrance of the drum. The young bird inside appeared to have reached the hatching stage. I collected the egg, which was partially cracked, probably

AM Verbeek
1966

Appendix 1

Because the car was damaged it (NAME 158)

On our trip in the winter I only ran one car.
This went 6 miles out of snow.

Summary of Observations

27 Aug.

See notes on 27 Aug. for observations on the
Pomarine Jaeger.

28 Aug.

See notes on 28 Aug. for observations on the
Pomarine Jaeger.

2 Sept.

See notes on 2 Sept. for observations on the
Pomarine Jaeger.

3 Sept.

The Pomarine Jaeger has been shown to be the main predator of lemmings, breeding in greater densities in peak years as compared to low years. It seems strange then that in the early part of the arctic summer this year, a low year for lemmings, we saw Pomarines quite frequently, while Snowy Owls were absent. Do owls have a better mechanism to measure the presence of lemmings or where the Pomarines merely wandering immatures?

VAM Verleek
1966

17 June

Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$ units

NAM 12 June
1968

Corvus sinuatus

10 June

While walking out of camp, near Max Travers place on the main road, I saw a small flycatcher like bird, which turned out to be a Western Wood Pewee. At one point it flew to within 6 m. of me and settled on the edge of a garbage can. When over the bird settled it looked up into the air to see if there were any flies out. I never saw it hawk once. The bird was very tame and did not seem to mind my presence. By the time I walked to the lab to get a gun, and the time that I had returned, the bird was gone. I did not see it again. Apparently McIlhenny got a female back in 1898 (see Stone: Proc. of the Academy of Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia, pt 1, p. 4-22).

Motacilla flava

23 July

At Meade River. I noticed groups of about 10-15 birds
along the river bank. One bird flew with 1000 ft. and
was 1000 ft. away from the river. All young, however, were
in the shrubs, so I did not push or see any. The birds
were.

24 July

The birds were still in the shrubs. I did not see any
more. The birds were still in the shrubs. I did not see any
more. The birds were still in the shrubs. I did not see any
more.

23 Aug

The wag-tails were no longer at Meade River.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Spizella arifrons

23 Aug.

At Meade River we saw one bird in the tall grasses behind the village. On two occasions the bird was seen to fly into a small smother which flew past the oil barrel on which the bird was perched.

NAM Serjeant
1966

Zenaidura macroura

10 June

Heard a male and a female in the brush near the
census plot. They were calling loudly.

11 June

Saw a male on Nier's census plot

12 June

He was singing in the brush near the census
plot. He was alone.

23 July

Heard a male and a female in the brush near the
census plot. They were calling loudly.

NAM Verbeek.
1966

Calcarinus lapponicus (1)

June 3

Away from the buildings, out on the newly exposed patches of tundra I saw my first hayland longspurs. Brightly colored birds with yellow beaks and much chestnut. Most birds seemed to be paired, although there were some single males. Some males went thru the flight display.

June 4.

One more day of thawing has doubled the exposed patches of tundra and there were clearly more longspurs around today.

June 5.

Observed one pair of birds - ♂ & ♀, feeding on an exposed knot. They peck food off the ground like most seed eating birds but these two birds also hacked forcefully to the ground and then flicked their heads side ways so that small pieces of dirt were flying left and right.

June 6.

Longspurs were actively engaged - chasing to-day. I noted two males, one of which was an intruder being pressed for a full 4 minutes. Whenever this stranger landed the owner of the territory would move closer in a sneaky crouched manner with its hunched back. When their wild flight they happened to enter a third territory, the owner of this territory joined the chase.

7 June

Found a partially completed nest. The female stuck close to the area; flying around me. She was perfectly silent all the time (Nest on Beach Ridge).

9 June.

Found one nest, partially lined with small feathers. The birds kept nearby and acted excited. On the Honey Bucket side of the road I found another nest which appeared completed, but no eggs yet. Also, the owners of the nest were not around. Again.

Saw a male picking up bits of grass while he waded, and then in a frustrated manner with his tail spread and puffed down and was seen to be making a noise like a low whistle. He then continued to wade and after a while he began to draw to fall to the ground. After a while he repeated this performance, again taking the straws with him into the air and dropping them. The male was alone when he displayed as noted above.



1906

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2011

7. 1. 1960

2. Wm.

25 June

26 June

Found nest w/ 4 eggs in female button hole.

27 June

The parties of 50' and of long spurs are becoming more frequent. They seem to move about in small flocks. Saw one such flock of 50', of feeding together - the year has been of sparrow.

2 1/2

11.

1990

Nat. J. ...

4

26 June

Noticed a male aggressively pulling at the rump hairs of white
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APRIL 1966

4 July

Many adults were being washed ashore.

7 July

Saw two deadling snow buntings in the drum area. They were quite close to the drum area.

10 July

Saw one juvenile on the Point, near the two smoken mounds. There were several adults.

11 July

A male Snow Bunting persistently chased a female.

21 July

The snow buntings are becoming very scarce in the area and to the buildings.

NAM DeWeck
1966

Euphagus carolinus

12 June

One single male fed on the ground around our laboratory.
I am not sure of the species. Since I was not quite close
enough, I thought it was a Brewer's Blackbird, but Rustys are
more common around here, so it was most likely a
Rusty.

ATC 1000
1000

Acanthis hornemanni

10 June

On the W. shore of Honey Bucket margin of Lake Louise

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... ..

22 Aug

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... ..

Acanthis hornemanni
is now

Carduelis hornemanni
(Hoary Redpoll)

per AOU 1998

